

Prints

THE BUILDING REVIEW



JUNE, 1921

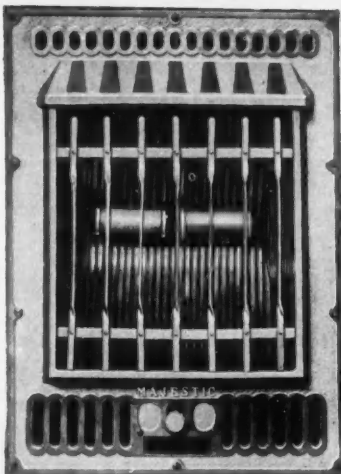
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Published in San Francisco

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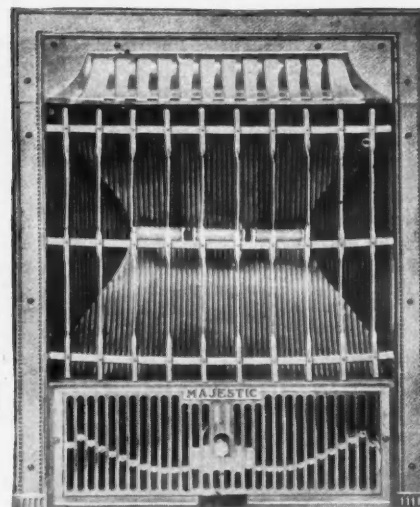
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ARCHITECTS must lead a double life—that of the artistic dreamer and that of the coldly-scientific career of the engineer. Their problems have only begun when the visioned ideas have hastily sketched themselves in the rough lay-out.

HUNDREDS of questions must be answered, stresses, strains, torsions, choice of building materials, ad. inf., present themselves for solution. Architects today have formulated for themselves certain conclusions regarding products which may be depended upon to render satisfaction.

IT is pleasing to know that, more and more, architects' specifications are reading "Fuller's."



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The BUILDING REVIEW

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JUNE, 1921

No. 6

Associate Editors—HARRIS ALLEN and HENRY H. GUTTERSON.

Business Manager—E. D. McDONALD.

Cover—Tahoe Fish Hatchery

Geo. B. McDougall
California State Architect

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The BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE, 1921

No. 6



SOUTH COURT APARTMENTS
UNITED STATES HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

A. H. ALBERTSON, ARCHITECT

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION PROJECT No. 141, LOCATED AT BREMERTON, WASH.

By A. H. Albertson, Architect.

During the war one hundred housing projects were started in various parts of the United States by the United States Housing Corporation. Fifty of these projects were completed, one of the number being the housing project at Bremerton, including a large hotel costing over \$500,000, an apartment house costing \$250,000, two hundred and fifty houses costing over \$1,000,000, and two school houses costing about \$150,000. All of these buildings are permanent buildings. The project was one of the first completed, one of the lowest in cost of construction, one of the few that showed a revenue, and one of those that sold most readily and with the least loss to the Government after the war.

HOTEL

The hotel is four stories high, is the largest in the Puget Sound region, containing over 350 rooms, and measures about one-third of a mile around the outside wall. It is fireproof and solid mill construction. The hotel was planned exclusively for Navy Yard employees, not only as

a place to sleep, but as a place to play and eat. It is connected directly with the Navy Yard and the men come and go to their rooms without going out of doors.

The fire exits, the plumbing and toilets, the heating, the kitchen equipment and other utilities were endorsed by dollar-a-year experts in the war service of the United States Housing Corporation, and received the scrutiny and endorsement of some of the best hotel talent in the United States, including the architect for the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York, the largest in the world.

Each room has hot and cold water, a sanitary closet, dresser, table, two chairs, medicine cabinet, mirror, window curtains, heavy brass single bed, and a rug on a naturally finished floor. Each room has an annunciator call, and telephone booths are provided in all the halls.

The ground floor contains the lounge half the length of the building, a large billiard room, two card rooms, barber shop, toilets, etc. On the ground floor is also located the housekeeper's operating rooms, sewing room, blanket stor-

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age, linen stores, soiled linen room, storage, closets, and electrically operated laundry with every mechanical means for handling the needs of such a building.

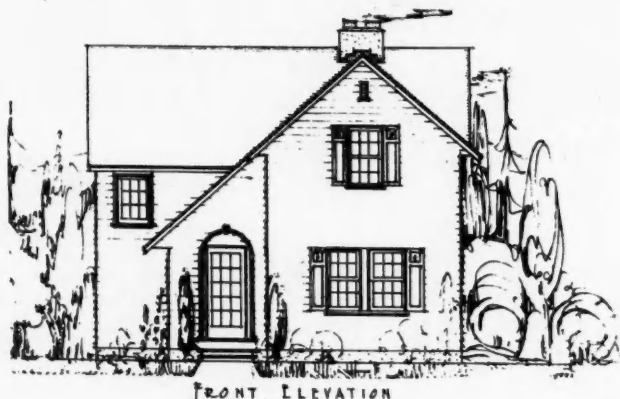
In the center of this floor is located the highly efficient, sanitary and modern mechanical kitchen, with every device to aid in the preparing of wholesome meals. It has full daylight, mechanical ventilation and refrigeration. It is divided into departments, consisting of butcher shop with electric meat chopper, the fruit and salad pantry with refrigerator, the buffing and silver storage, with electric buffing machine and silver washer, the dish storage department with electric dish washer, having a capacity of 8,000 dishes per hour. It has a separate department for the washing of glassware and a short order kitchen with an eight-foot range.

The main kitchen is equipped with thirty-two feet of ranges, two charcoal burners, steam vegetable cookers, steam stock pots, steam roaster, and many other minor labor-saving devices.

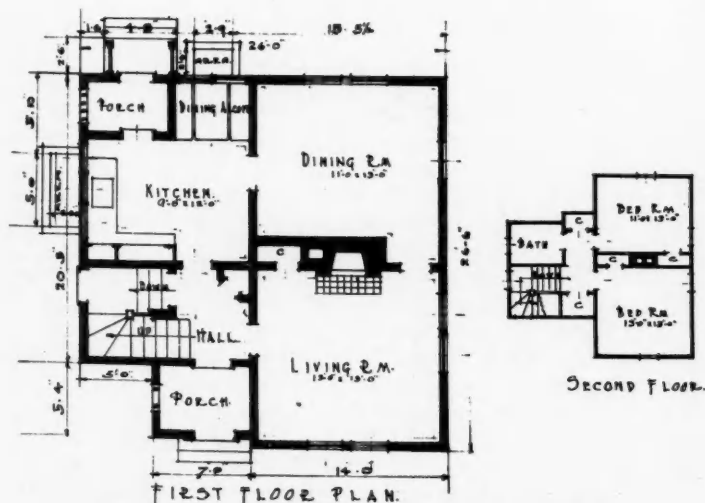
The dining room is equipped to serve 3,000 people in one and one-half hours.

The kitchen is equipped with sanitary tile counters, tile wall backs, brass rails and ceramic shelves, and has washable floors.

So when the Navy Yard workman is called in the morning by the ringing of his annunciator, after a comfortable night's rest in a comfortable and substantial brass bed, he steps out on his carpet rug, small though it be, into a clean, simply furnished room with attractive walls and curtains. A shower bath is handy and he steps in for a refreshing dash; after a hot water shave and a slick and a promise, he enjoys a well cooked breakfast down stairs.



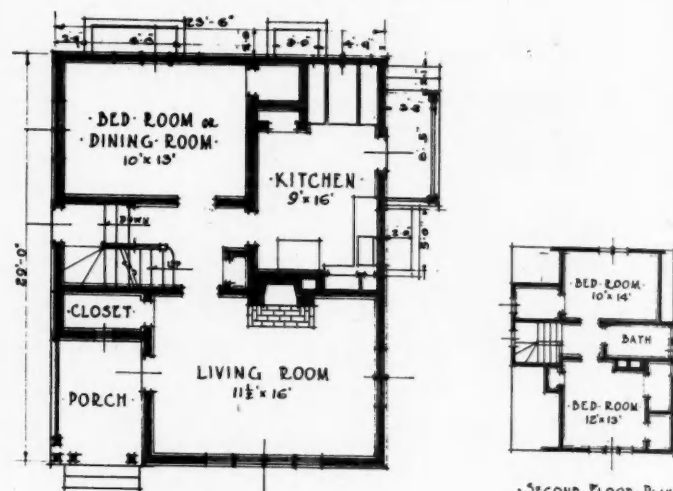
FRONT ELEVATION



HOUSE No. 204-A, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD



FRONT ELEVATION



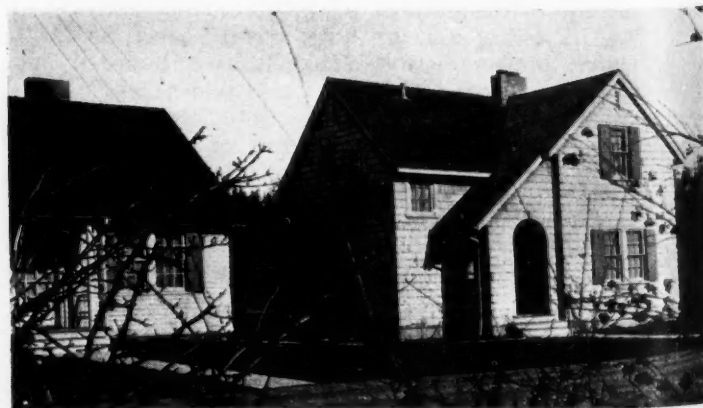
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE No. 200, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

Warm and well fed, he goes with contentment to his work in the Yard, without having to light the fires, or wait around to take the trolley or the jitney or the boat, or without even having to go out of doors.

At noon a hot meal, figured out for his particular likes and needs, awaits him without going out of the Yard, unless he prefers. After lunch he may go to his room and rest if he likes. Of course, the lunch cafeteria will accommodate many more than those having rooms in the hotel. Men who do not want to carry lunch will eat here also.

At night, after a faithful day's work in the Navy Service, he makes for his room and then the soap and hot and cold shower. Refreshed, he drops down stairs to a waiting dinner, well worthy of the day's work, served hot and clean from one of the best planned kitchens, and then for

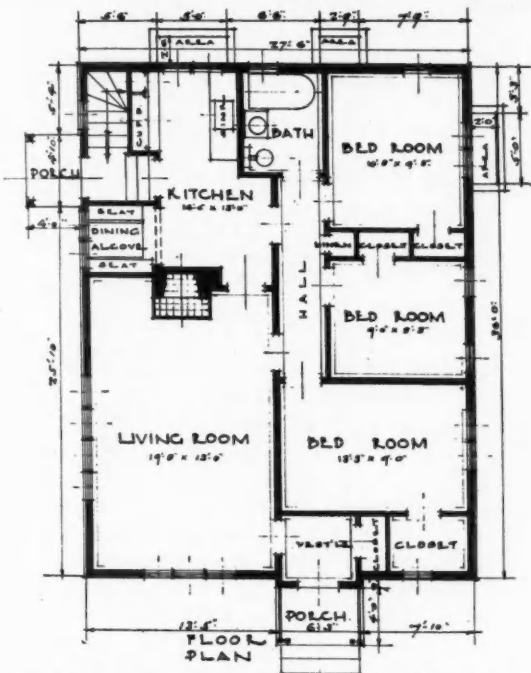


HOUSE No. 204-A, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

THE BUILDING REVIEW



FRONT ELEVATION



HOUSE No. 202, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

the evening comfort, a paper and a smoke in the lounge room, a game of cards or pool, and, if he wants, before going to bed, a shine or a shave in the barber shop for Sunday.

All this is warm animal comfort—not luxury—and tends to peace of mind and good Americanism.

APARTMENT HOUSE

The apartment house is "U" shape in plan, the court facing south and opening on the street. It contains about fifty apartments.

Each apartment has large windows arranged to provide cross ventilation, flue over kitchen stove; built-in kitchen bins and dish closets; breakfast table, built-in bath tub, sanitary and waterproof floors, hard wainscoat and wash-

able walls in kitchen and bath room; varnished floors and wall beds in all other rooms, ice box and cold air cooler, roller shades and curtain rods. First floor is fireproof and other floors and partitions between apartments have heavy laminated sound deadening and semi-fireproof construction; stairways are strictly fireproof and not more than three apartments open on a single hall. A large individual storeroom in basement is supplied for each apartment. The basements are fireproof, with ample daylight and ventilation, windows and waterproof construction. Three separate laundries, each with two sets of tubs, electric washing machine and drying rooms. Heating plant is oil burning, minimizing dust and ashes. The court and grounds have landscape gardening, and the entire building represents modern construction. Service includes steam and hot water, but electric current is extra by meter, for cooking and lighting.

The apartment house contains two, three and four-room apartments, which are served by six fireproof tower stairways. The living rooms and bedrooms are provided with disappearing beds. The kitchens are equipped with electric ranges, sinks, cooling closets, the usual cupboards and bins; dumb waiters connecting with the basement. In the basement are located trunk storage rooms, laundry and drying rooms for the use of the tenants, and the mechanical plant.

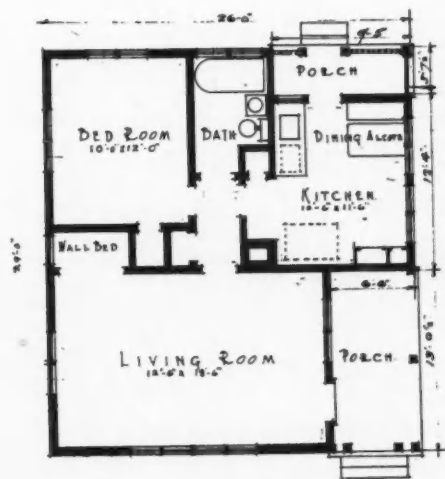
SCHOOL HOUSES

Two new school buildings were erected, one having eight class rooms and a large auditorium and the other six class rooms and an auditorium.

The plan of the buildings is new in type, in that each (Continued on page 114)



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE No. 204, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD



HOUSES 201-A AND 202, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

A VILLA IN THE PIEDMONT HILLS

By Will G. Corlett

This original and picturesque house is usually glimpsed first from a distance, and generally from above, as the traveled roadways and avenues nearby and the approach to the house are above it. The house is placed among the oak trees on the sloping side of a canyon just enough up the side of the canyon to command the view in all directions—the long way of the house paralleling the general contours. The setting, outlook and scenery are lovely.

These splendid natural surroundings and favoring circumstances have given the designer a great advantage—and imposed a great obligation. A failure to take full advantage of such features would indeed be a pity.

This first glimpse from a distance discloses a simple, colorful bold structure of harmoniously irregular stucco walls and tile roof surfaces—lines and slopes and detail suggestive of the irregular skylines and unpretentious charm of southern European villages. There is a tallness to the house which lifts the house out of the closeness of the natural growth and planting and gives it a proper command of the surroundings. It also gives the necessary predominance of wall surface, yet nowhere is there any lack of window openings in the interior.

As one comes down the driveway lane from the public road a fitness for and harmony with the site and surroundings is evident at once. An impression is created that this house and garden have been here a long time. It seems almost that the trees and slopes have been placed to

suit the house. Even with the command of the landscape which the house has there is an admirable seclusion and privacy guarded by nature for all time.

This admirable placing was accomplished with no destruction of trees and comparatively little grading. The grading that was done involved simply the moving of some earth to give the level entrance court and provide for the connection of the new driveway to the old trail lane in the canyon. Incidentally this grading permitted a wall and garden treatment on three sides of the level entrance court yard, adding to the privacy and charm of the setting, cutting off the public road and giving a pleasing prospect from the house entrance and open porch above it.

This outstanding characteristic of harmony with the site and surroundings produced by first impressions is borne out as a closer acquaintance is made. A surface treatment of the stucco consisting of a reasonable variation and trowel marking of the surface combined with color produces an effect and texture reminiscent of the variety and interest of old work. The entire absence of harshness and glaring artificiality so common in latter-day stucco work is decidedly noticeable.

Closer acquaintance and observation show the excellent orientation of the house. A maximum of sunlight is obtained in the portions where this is desirable at the time of day when the sunlight is wanted. The jogging of the plan on the southwest side gives the living room, dining room, terrace and screen porch on the first floor and the three major bedrooms on the second floor southwest corner exposures for sunlight, ventilation and view.

The plan, architectural treatment, furniture and hangings stamp the house unequivocally a house primarily for living and for restful, quiet, unostentatious comfortable living. The individuality of each room is maintained. One does not find an opening up of the entire first floor of the house—a rather common American mistake in both large and small houses, the purpose of which seems to be to make a house suitable for "entertaining," the result of which is vulgarity accompanied by an inevitable lack of comfort and usability.

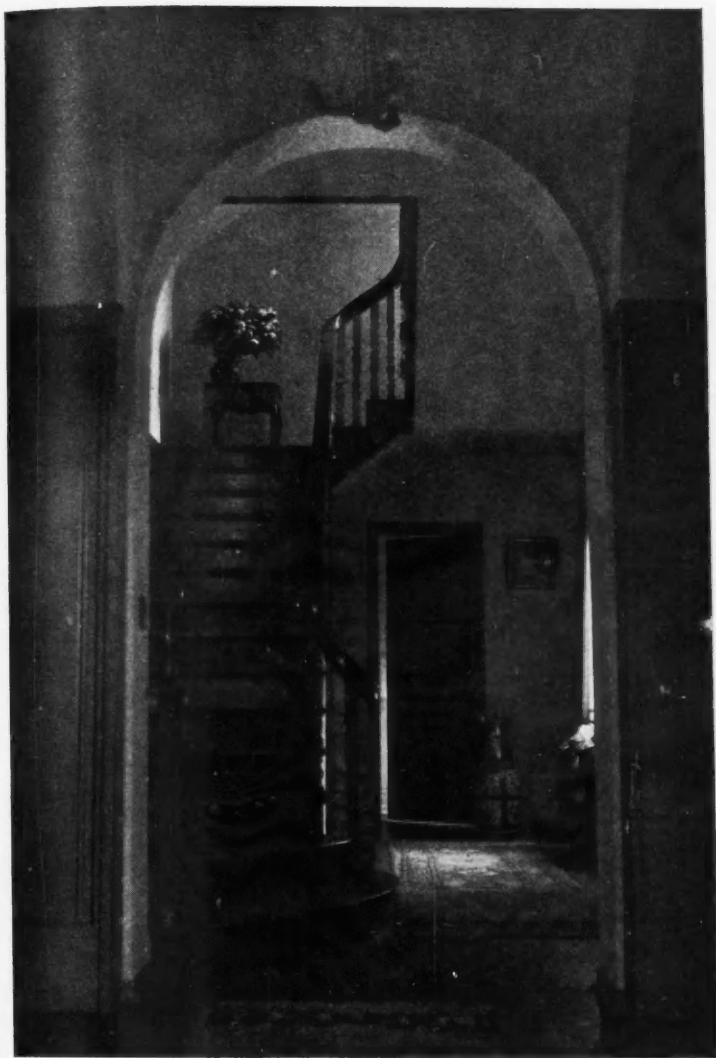
The arrangement of rooms and circulation connections of stairways and halls is admirable. The needs of the owner's family are provided for to a nicety. The comfort of visitors and guests is equally well provided for and hospitably thought out. The kitchen, service arrangements and servants' rooms again show no lack of thought and care.

The house is entered through an arcaded portico and through an impressive doorway of beautifully studied detail. The first story is quite high. In the entrance hall this height is relieved by arched embrasures and vaulted ceiling—just enough of vaulting to be effective and satisfying. From this hall the living room on one side and the library on the other open directly. Immediately opposite as one enters the entrance doorway is the stair hall. The living room is a fine large room with a height quite commensurate with the plan dimensions of the room. Too often such rooms are proportioned in plan only. The library is an exceptionally successful room splendidly placed architecturally, quiet and restful, yet having an outlook in three directions.

A feature worthy of comment is the development of a



VIEW FROM REAR DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE



MAIN STAIR HALL

critics to see what he would do with his own house in the way of furnishings and decorations. It would be only human to overdo and overfurnish one's own house in such a situation—yet perhaps the outstanding feature of the whole treatment is restraint. There is just a comfortable sufficiency of furnishings and no suggestion of extravagance, a restful quietness of color, in rugs and hangings, and an absolute absence of any resort to device or trickery for effect.

The lighting fixtures are extremely interesting, being well designed wrought fixtures, and use is made throughout of direct lighting. There is no denying the architectural excellence of simple direct lighting in a home, especially when the lights are broken up in small, well-shaped units as in this case. Use is also made of transparent Philippine shells with light metal frames in a very perfect way.

Such a successful combination of landscaping, architecture and furnishing might excuse a lack of some of the little details and practical conveniences. However, it seems worthy of comment that there is no lack in this respect and everywhere one sees ingenious conveniences handled always in a decorative way. Such bugbears as screens, mirrors, kitchen fittings, garage, service entry, etc., are all handled successfully and absolutely practically.

In seeing houses of this character one wishes that they could be used educationally to develop popular taste and that more people could see them. There is so much that can be done with thought and care at no greater expense than careless, thoughtless work, often at less expense.



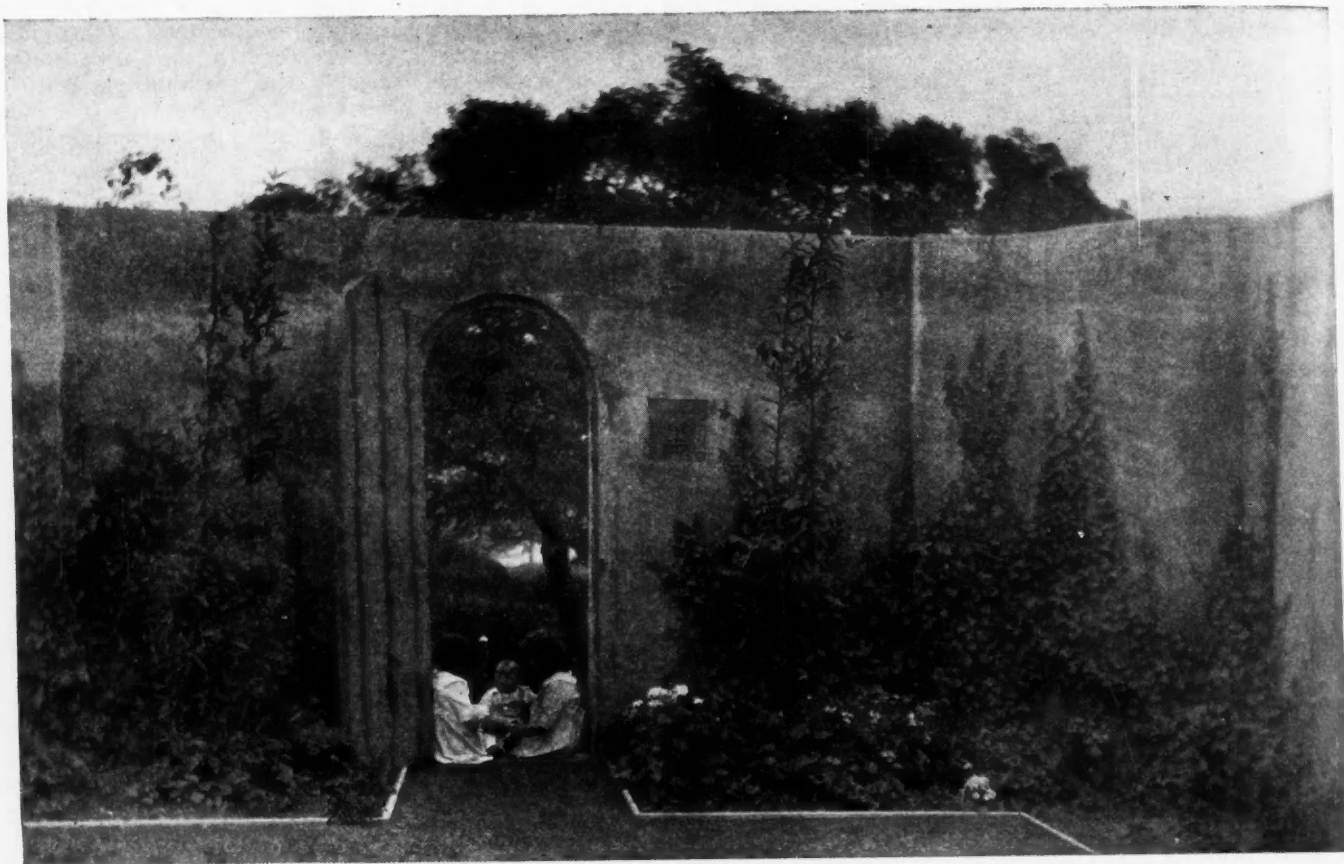
DINING ROOM

small open court yard with fountain in the northeast corner of the plan. This little court is wonderfully secluded and private and has just the windows one would care to have looking out upon it. The library is given an outlook through a window on one of its axes directly onto this little court with fountain and a splendid oak tree beyond on the same axis. On the other side of the court the breakfast room, facing to the east, looks onto this court and fountain. With unselfish consideration for the guests of the household the guest suite is given a place on this little court. While these guest rooms are above the breakfast room the breakfast room is low and gives the guest room a very intimate relation to the court.

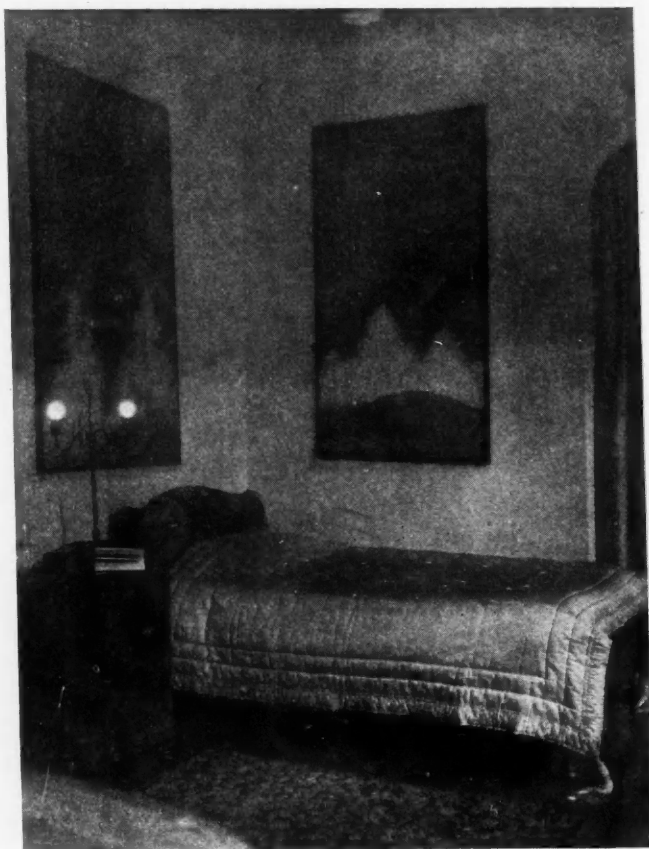
This guest room arrangement is very hospitable and comfortable—an arrangement anticipating every need and desire of a guest. The rooms are entered off the stair landing part way up to the family bedroom floor with all conveniences included. Access to the front hall, library, living room, etc., is direct and close and there is a privacy and freedom from interference with family arrangements that is ideal, all of which adds to the ease and comfort of the guest.

Mr. Atkins, who by profession tells others what to do with their houses, must expect a certain amount of curiosity or interest at least on the part of his visitors and

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DOORWAY TO WALLED GARDEN, RESIDENCE OF J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CAL.

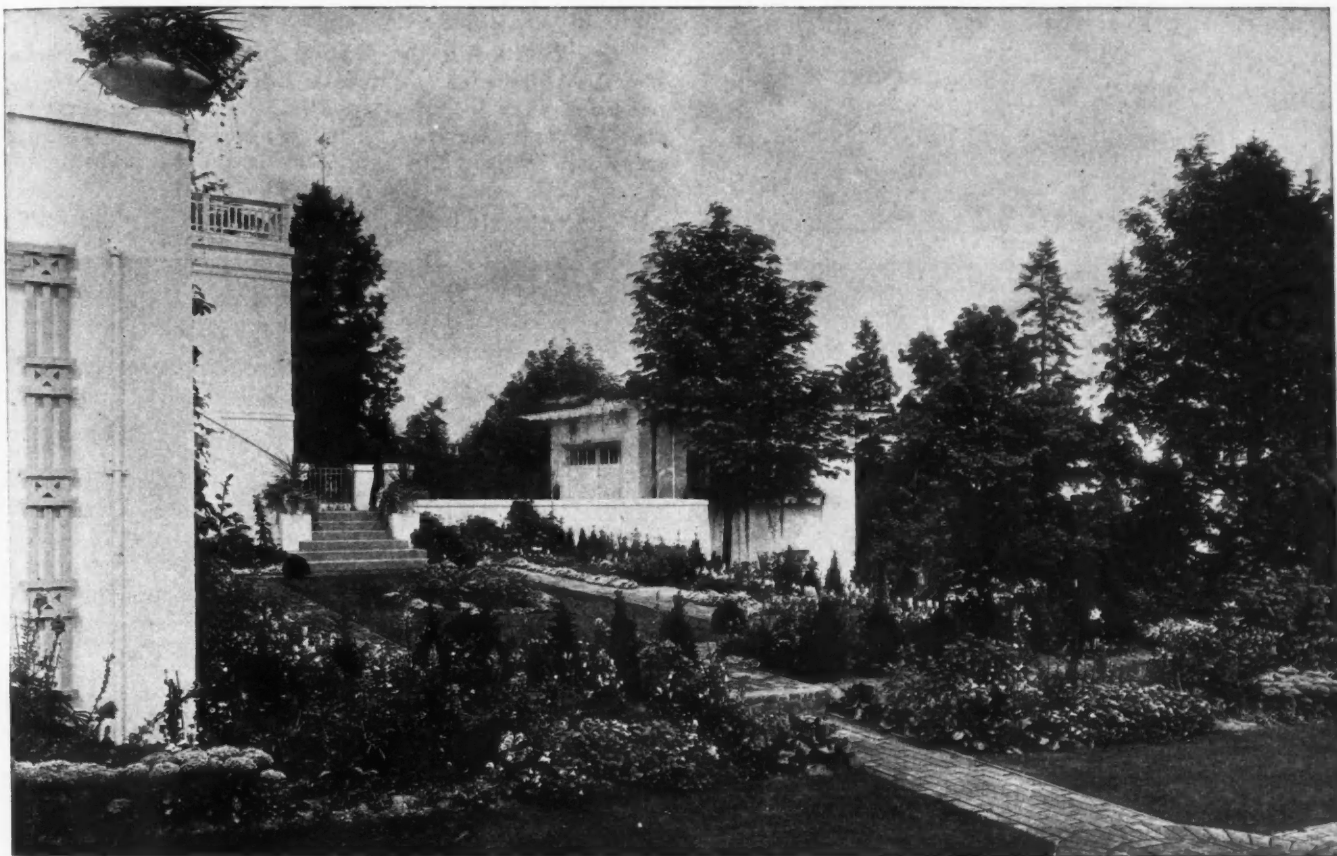


GUEST ROOM, RESIDENCE OF J. H. ATKINS



CORNER BEDROOM, RESIDENCE OF J. H. ATKINS

THE GARDEN



LAWN TERRACES OUTLINED BY WALKS AND FLOWER BEDS

TERRACED LAWNS

BY HARRIS ALLEN

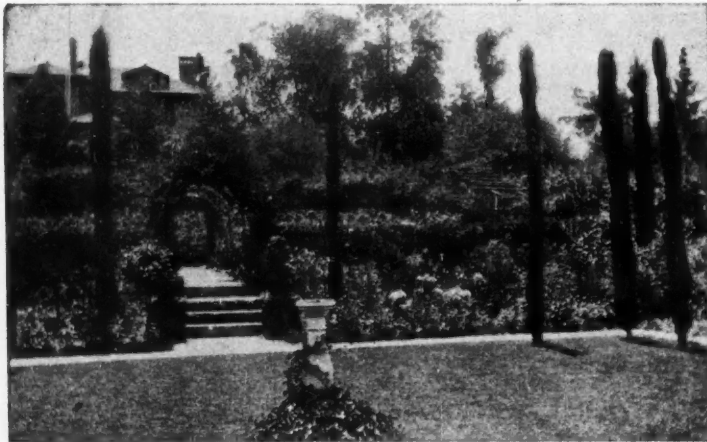
We do not know very much about lawns in California. The difficulty of keeping grass alive and thrifty during the long dry season, and the care needed through successive years to produce thick, deep-rooted turf, free from foreign growth, have prevented most of us from real success.

But now that irrigation has become easy and automatic, with the various systems of perforated pipes or distributed sprinklers, the chief obstacle has been overcome. We are beginning to see beautiful, smooth, velvety spaces now, which show the results of patient and understanding effort. Lawns do not grow in a day. And while it may be heresy to breathe such a thought in the country of flowers never-the-less a broad green expanse of lawn does give the refreshing effect of an oasis in a desert.

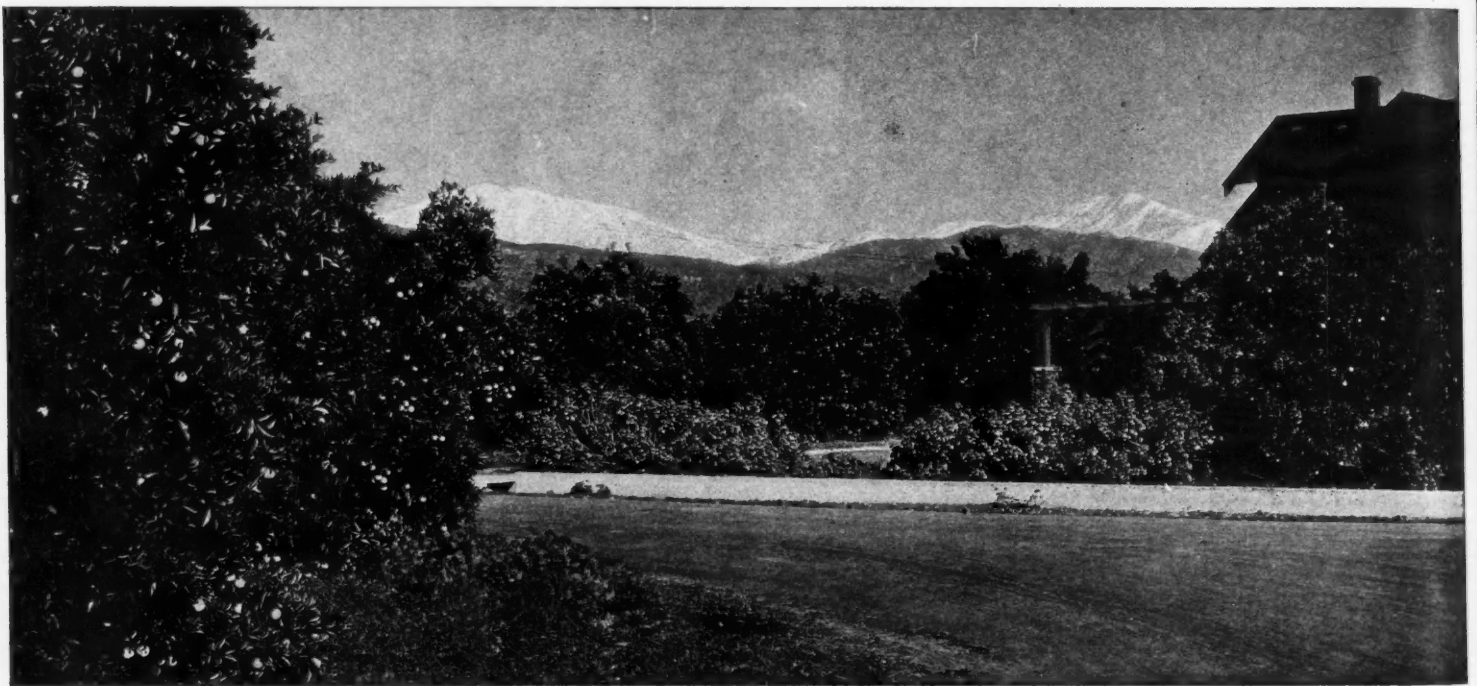
Lawns should not be patchy; but a combination of level and slope, or if different levels connected by flights of steps, can be very pleasing. To accent this treatment by judicious use of trees and shrubs may well produce an effect of "Multum in Parvo", besides giving seclusion and privacy to desired spots or corners.

The terrace system is being experimented with all over California, and very successfully in many instances. A certain amount of lawn is always advisable if possible. Continuance of flowers and shrubs, however lovely in themselves, becomes restless in mass. After all, there is nothing that can take the place of a lawn in securing the atmosphere of restfulness and space that a garden must have to be really satisfactory. And a good lawn can do this even in an astonishingly small area.

THE BUILDING REVIEW



A LAWN TERMINAL OF FLOWER GARDEN VISTA



A STRIKING CONTRAST OF SCENERY AND COLOR

SAVE THE TREES

Public sentiment can be crystallized to the end that further cutting of trees along the Highway will be retarded or stopped, a good work will be done. If not, the logical thing to do would be to seek a solution of the problem or a remedy for the evil.

I wish that we might interest the big dailies so that they would detail a camera man and a write-up artist to tour the highway—they could be shown a few examples where private owners have preserved the trees in such a way that an effect of positive charm has been achieved; however commonplace their houses may be, these houses themselves appear distinguished. On the other hand, the camera at the same time would rentlessly expose in this district the ruthless destruction of numberless trees—to see them corded up would vividly recall and be comparable only to the desecrated fruit trees prostrated in France during the havoc of war.

California has so far been profligate in dissipating its natural heritages. We have thought nothing of logging the noble Redwood in its prime of two thousand years of maturity—for no other purpose than to make shingles—

shingles that at best can endure but twenty years. At the same time, the future prosperity of this district depends upon an influx of population carrying with it the building of many new homes, but must these homes be built at the expense of the trees along the highway?

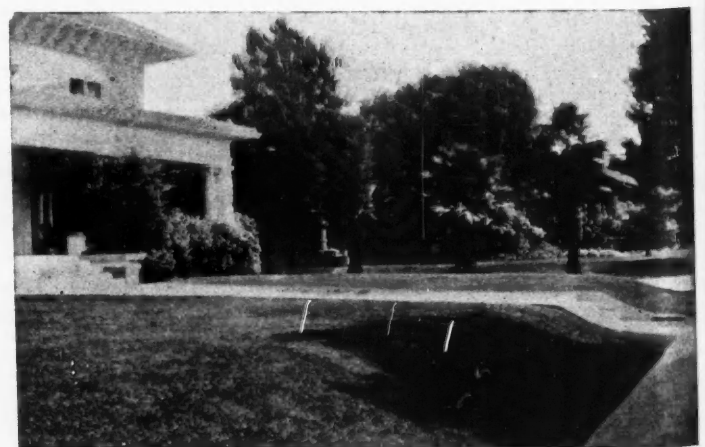
I do not think so, as witness the few charming examples that already exist where the trees have not been sacrificed. However, let us look at the darkest side of the problem and ask ourselves seriously what is the best thing to do. What could be the remedy? If existing conditions are detrimental to trees along the highway, why not adopt a policy for the future?

The State and the Nation propose vast highway construction projects. Would it not be wise that restrictions be fixed that buildings should not be constructed closer than 75 feet thereto? Such a restriction would preserve trees where they exist and encourage the planting of trees where none exist.

The restricted residence district has in nearly all cities

proved successful. If private real estate promoters can profit by restrictions, why should not the State and the Nation profit in like manner?

WILLIS POLK.



A LAWN BROADLY TERRACED TO SIDEWALK

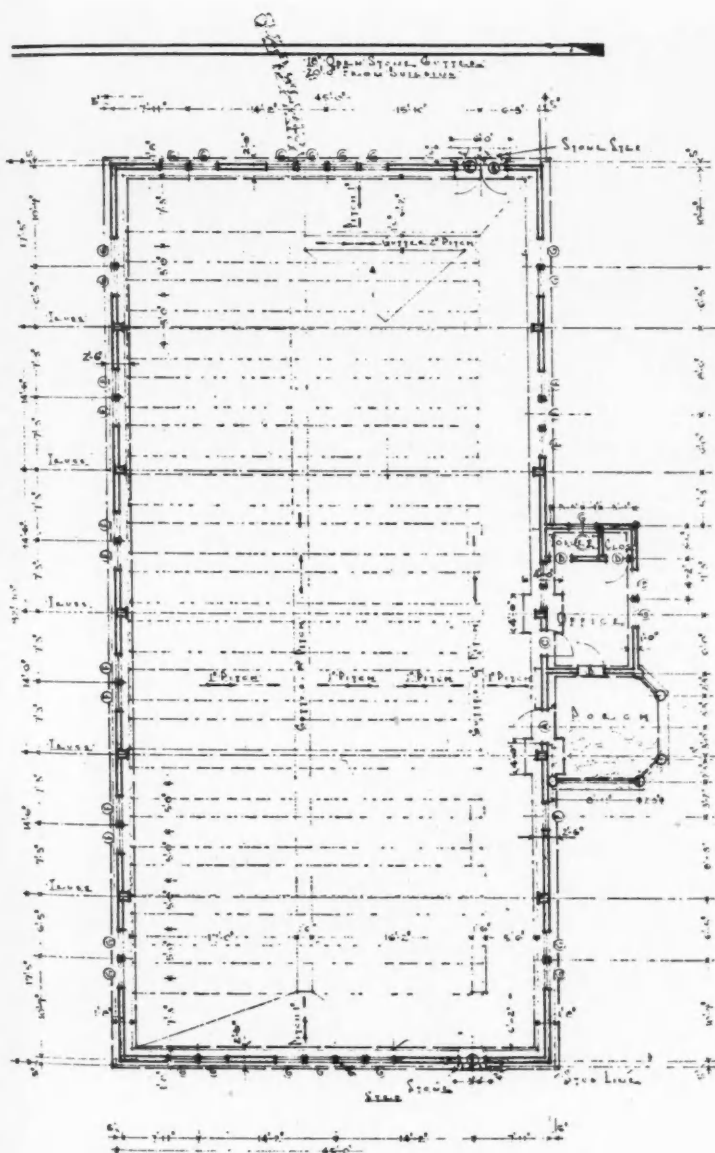
TAHOE FISH HATCHERY LAKE TAHOE, CAL.

Geo. B. McDougall, California State Architect

This building, containing 64 troughs for the propagation of fish, was completed in 1920 by the Bureau of Architecture of the State Department of Engineering for the California State Fish and Game Commission, and is situated on the edge of Lake Tahoe about one mile north of Tahoe City, facing the State Highway. The exterior walls are partly constructed of stone secured on the site, and the balance is of frame covered with bark stripped from the trees from that locality.



THE END WINDOW



FLOOR PLAN, TAHOE FISH HATCHERY



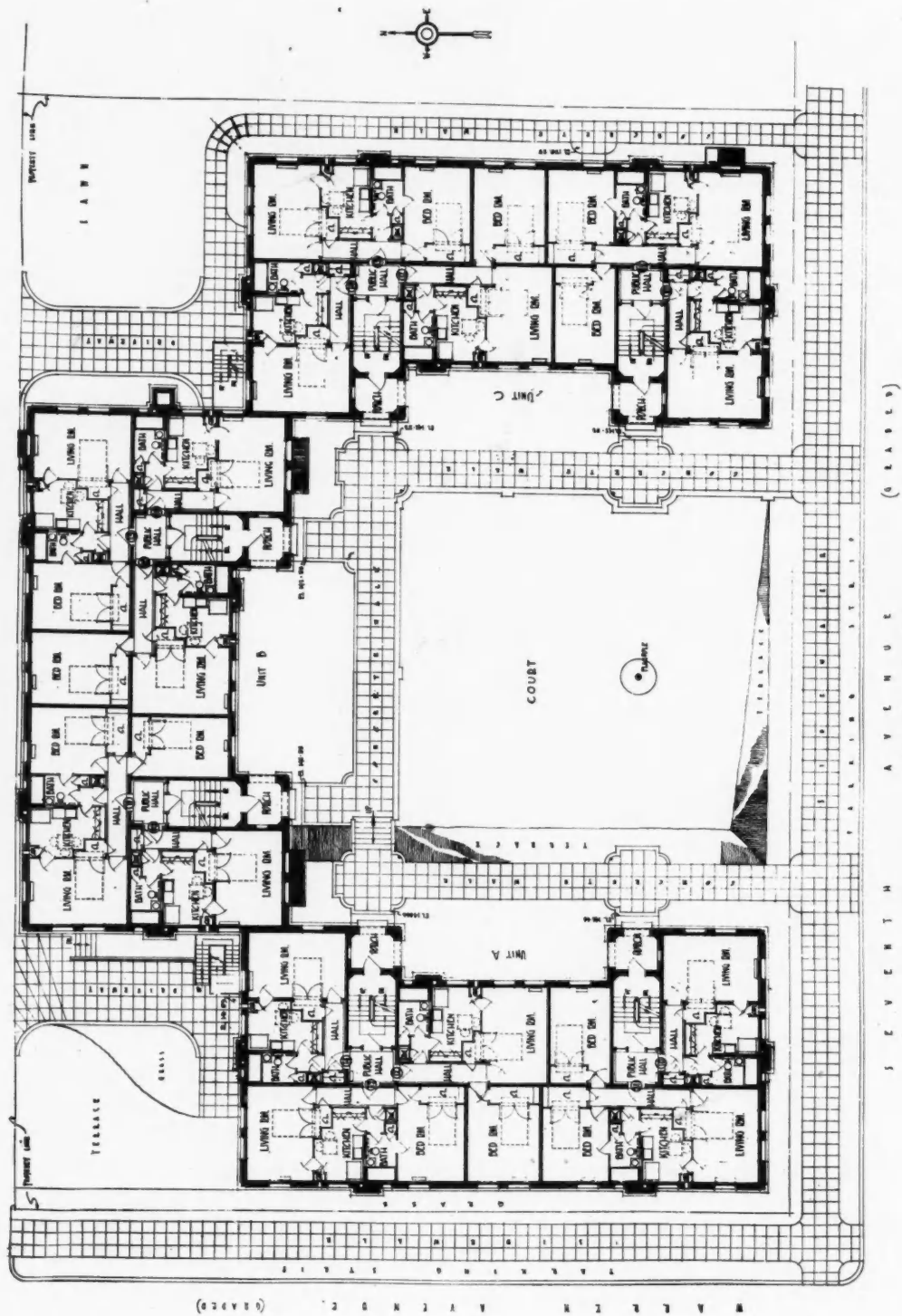
THE ENTRANCE APPROACH

NOTED ARCHITECT PASSES AWAY

Henry Lord Gay, noted architect and sculptor, died June 10th at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Johnson, at Oceanside. He was 67 years of age, and had been a resident of San Diego for the last twelve years. Two years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and was unable to continue professional work.

Mr. Gay was a native of Baltimore. He took up the study of architecture at New Haven and later went to Italy to pursue his studies, winning a royal medal for his monument of Victor Emanuel, which was later brought to the United States and presented to the University of Illinois.

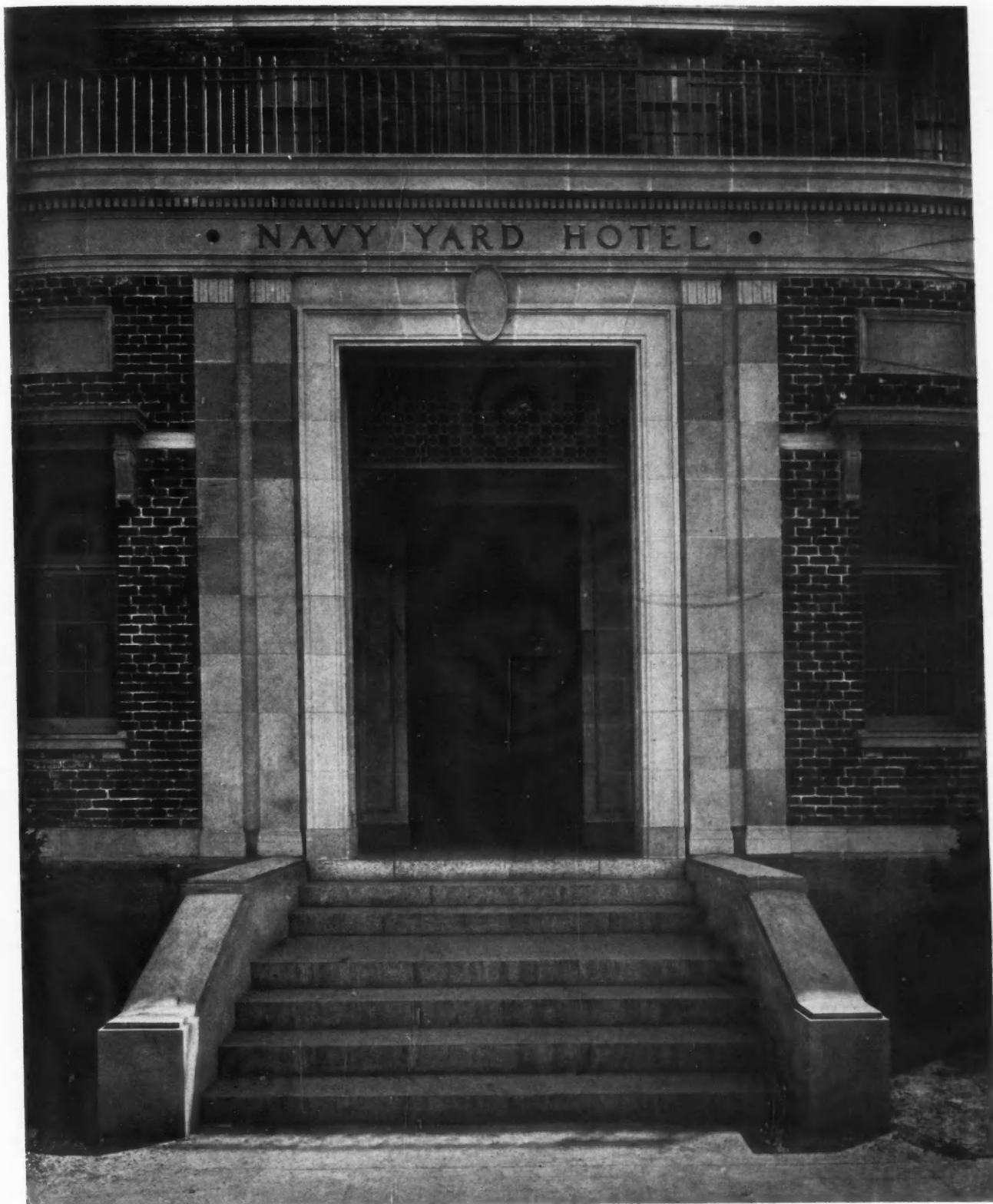
He practiced architecture in Chicago for many years and also published the "Building Budget," an architectural paper, in that city. He became a member of the Western Association of Architects in 1874, and a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1887. He was also a member of the order of Knights Templar.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF APARTMENT HOUSE

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON

A. H. ALBERTSON, ARCHITECT



PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

MAIN ENTRANCE NAVY YARD HOTEL

A. H. ALBERTSON, ARCHITECT



PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

ENTRANCE TO SOUTH COURT APARTMENTS

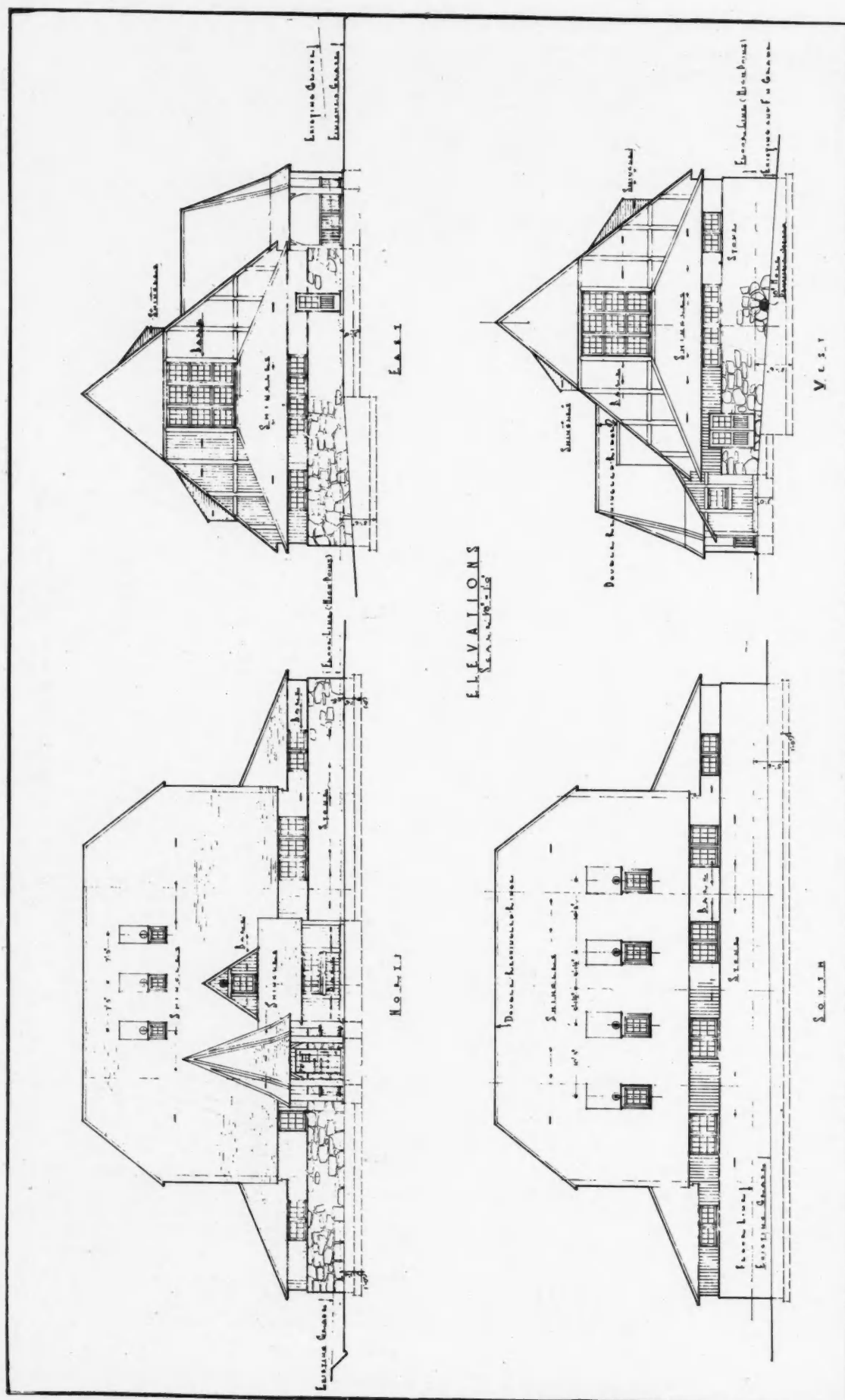
A. H. ALBERTSON, ARCHITECT



GEO. B. McDOUGALL, STATE ARCHITECT

TAHOE FISH HATCHERY

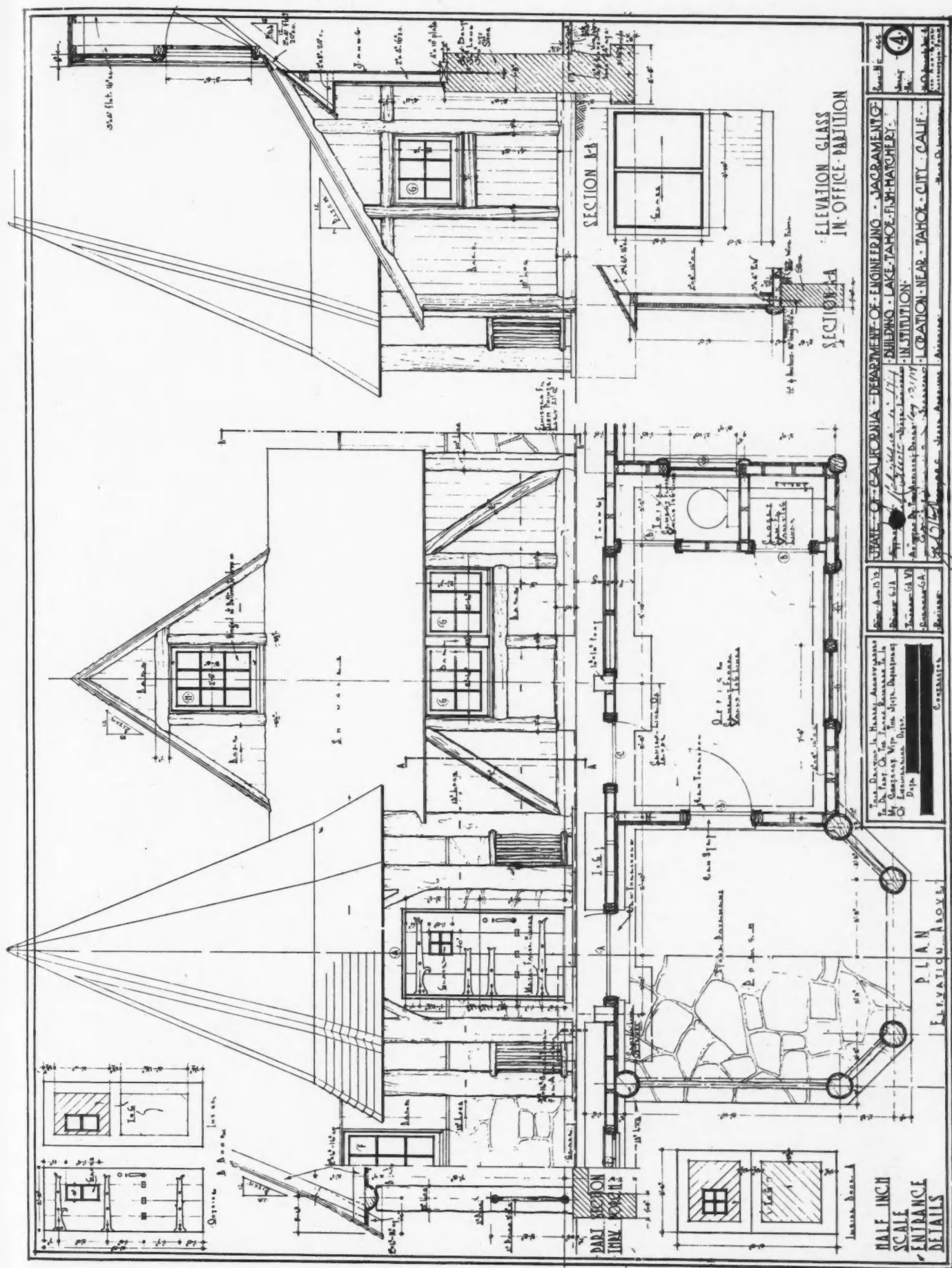
LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA



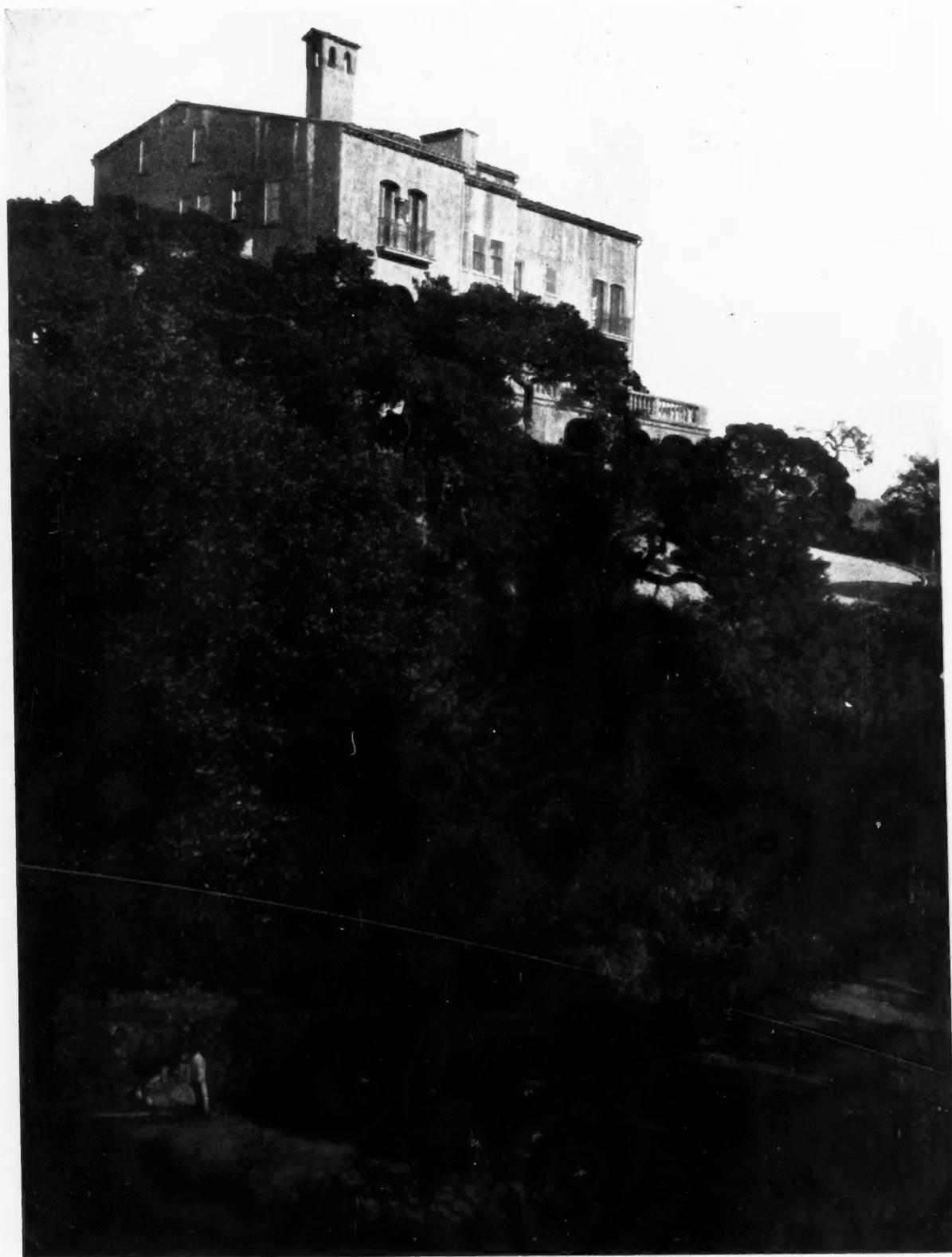
TAHOE FISH HATCHERY

LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA

GEO. B. McDOUGALL, STATE ARCHITECT



LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA
TAHOE FISH HATCHERY
GEO. B. McDOUGALL, STATE ARCHITECT



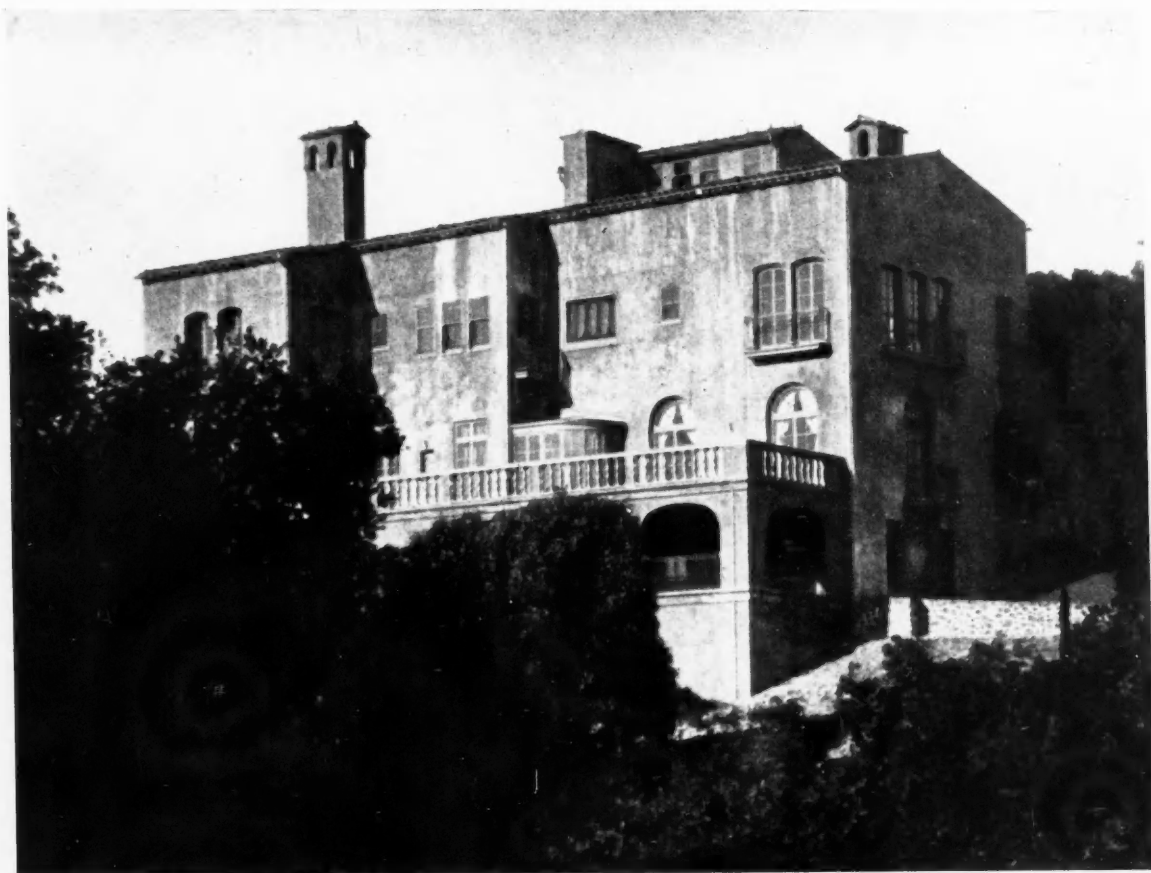
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, FROM THE WEST BRIDGE
PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY M.R. ATKINS



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, FROM INDIAN GULCH
PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY MR. ATKINS



FROM THE GULCH, AT THE WEST



THE FLAGGED FORECOURT
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA



THE SOUTH END, BELOW THE FORECOURT
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA

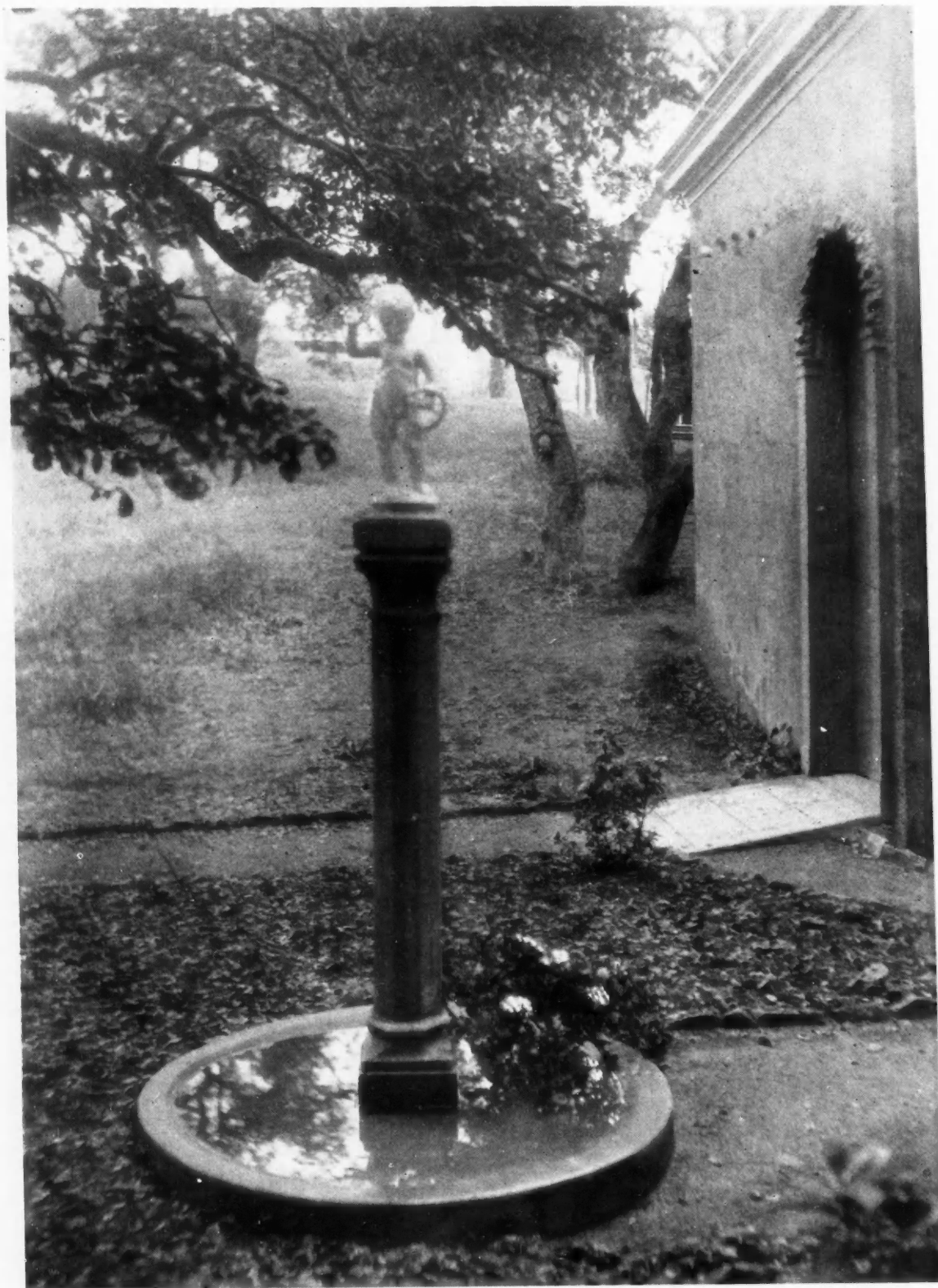


THE LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA



THE LIVING ROOM TOWARD THE FIREPLACE

THE LIVING ROOM TOWARD THE SOUTH WINDOW
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA



THROUGH THE BREAKFAST ROOM WINDOW
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. ATKINS, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA
DESIGNED BY MR. ATKINS

INTERIOR DECORATION



THE ORIGINAL OF THIS BED IS IN THE DAVANZATI PALACE, ITALY

NEW WINE FOR OLD

By D. E. Newell*

Though the charm of antique furniture is not to be gainsaid, replicas of fine old pieces have a claim that cannot be denied. Regarding antiques, there must often be some doubt of their exact origin, and their condition usually leaves much to be desired, whereas the replica is exactly what it claims to be, not an imitation—that is, something intended to be mistaken for the real—but an exact reproduction. Of course, we do not refer to quantity production, which naturally cannot have any of the right feeling of craftsmanship.

But made in the same way as the original, following the same method of procedure in order to get the same result,

using only more modern tools, and then adding the effect of age, a piece is produced that has all the fine qualities that have made the great furniture periods famous, with the additional value of strength and durability from its modern manufacture.

The furniture of the Italian Renaissance has all the virility, elegance and grace that marked the life of that age the art that was its expression.

Notwithstanding great richness of design, the fine effect of spaciousness and simplicity was achieved in all Italian interiors by the scale and generous proportions of the few pieces assembled. To use less furniture, and better, is a good rule in planning or remodelling any room.

*Of S. & G. Gump Company, San Francisco.



A FINE GROUPING OF ORIGINAL ITALIAN AND FRENCH ANTIQUES WITH MODERN REPRODUCTIONS, IN A ROOM WITH CONSISTENT TREATMENT OF FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING

Two photographs illustrate a copy of a sixteenth century bed from the Davanzati collection, made here from authentic details, of specially selected and prepared walnut, with dull gilding and polychrome; the cover is of Italian damask of a dull red with under-tones of gray and yellow. The cassonetta and mirror are suitable in scale and detail.

The chimney-piece is a fine copy in Carrara marble of one in the Doge's Palace, while the accessories, iron and bronze fire-irons and candlesticks, the door (also of iron and bronze) and the brazier are all interesting antiques which, with the pottery, give character and atmosphere to the group.

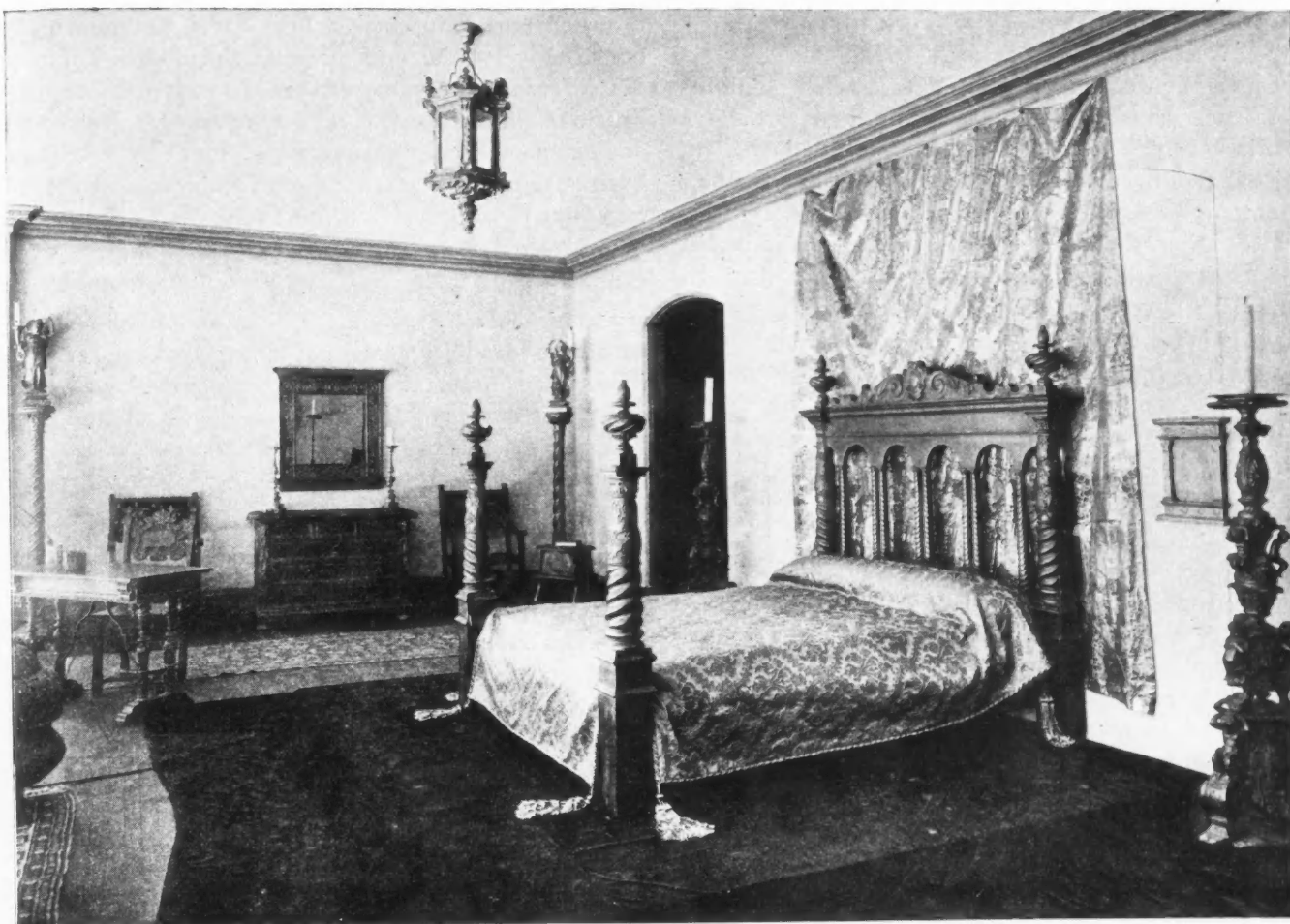
Another photograph shows an antique fifteenth century stone chimney-piece brought from Tuscany, with old fire-irons from the collection of Gabriel d'Annunzio. The chair, covered with needlework, and the carved black walnut Renaissance coffer are also antiques. The reading desk, cabinet, and other accessories are replicas of rare old types, excellent examples of local handicraft.

Still another group combines a sixteenth century credenza, boldly but richly carved in walnut, with an unusually fine Aubusson tapestry of the seventeenth century, whose broad border of cartouches and flowers gives it a distinctive character. The accompanying furniture again consists of modern models of fine old pieces.

These local productions must be seen, in order to appreciate how excellent the handiwork is, and how remarkably the mellow tones of age have been reproduced. And another surprising fact is the low cost, which in many cases is much below that of modern machine-made furniture of hybrid design.

This is a home industry which we are proud to promote and which contributes its share toward making San Francisco a center of manufacturing and art interest.

THE BUILDING REVIEW



ALL OF THESE FURNITURE PIECES ARE HAND-MADE IN AMERICA



AN OLD MARBLE MANTEL-PIECE AT HOME IN MODERN SURROUNDINGS
Photographs from S. & G. Gump Co., San Francisco.

THE BUILDING REVIEW

U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION

(Continued from page 103)

class room is lighted mainly through double skylights aside from the small amount of light admitted through a few side windows. The skylights give a soft mellow light, evenly distributed over every part of the room in a manner that cannot be accomplished by side windows. By this method of lighting, shadows as well as glare is eliminated and the quantity of light is more nearly uniform through bright and dark days than is the case with the light coming through windows. The eye strain from cross light is removed, tending to a greater degree of contentment and a better attitude of mind on the part of the pupils.

This type of building was first used by the Government at Quincy, Mass., and the buildings are the first of the new kind to be used here.

The buildings are but one story high and each class room has its own doorway to the out of doors, in addition to the main entrances. These side doors not only add to the safety in case of fire, but add a sense of privacy and homelikeness and give individuality to each room by allowing it to control its own movements. Another feature that was incorporated to fit the schools to the climate is the covered play space planned as a part of the buildings, one space for girls and one for boys.

The school authorities state that they like the new type of building and strongly recommend the results obtained.

HOUSES

The experience of the United States Housing Corporation in connection with small houses is and will be of economic value. One of the good results of the housing work done during the war is shown by this project. There are about 250 houses placed throughout the residential sections of Bremerton, sometimes in ones and twos, in groups and in whole blocks, and their presence speaks a new word for home-making and for civic pride. They tell of simplicity and charm in a small house and of sunshine and happiness in domesticity.

As the houses are built for the men who work in the Navy Yard, they are of necessity small, from three to five rooms, the men occupying them being shipyard mechanics who work for an average wage of \$6.00 per day. The old method was to build rows of houses upon one plan,

crowded together, where a man could distinguish his own house only by the number over the door. These houses are different—everywhere there is space, room to let in the sunshine, individuality and cheerfulness. The houses do not stand with their toes on one line, but in social groups, having regard for each other. They are not all of one type, but pleasingly alike and at the same time different.

The colors were selected for cheerfulness, the stains being of pale warm gray, of light coffee color, and of natural lavender. Most of the houses are bungalows, but with a good addition of story and a half houses for those who prefer an upstairs. All of the houses have very small eaves, with plenty of windows to let in all the sunshine. The yards have all been graded, grassed and planted in shrubs.

The inside arrangement is as interesting as the outside promise—coziness, comfort, convenience. It is easy for the housewife to do her work here. There is always a generous living room, sometimes a dining room, but more often the simpler and more convenient "breakfast alcove." Every room and hall in every house has a closet; every bedroom has cross ventilation; every house has a bathroom and kitchen having cooling closet, broom closet, bins, shelves, drawers and screen doors. Half the houses have fireplaces and basements with furnaces. The smallest house has but three rooms—living room, kitchen, bedroom and bath—but it is made elastic by a wall bed in the living room; another type has a "sleeping porch" closed in with casement windows, making an attractive room that might be a sewing room or children's play room.

The different types seem to pronounce their individuality. One of the houses is known by the workmen as the "Chapel House" on account of the arched doorway leading to the front porch; another is called the "Romeo and Juliet House" on account of the little balcony over the front porch.

Now the war is over, the hotel has been transferred to the Navy Department for its permanent uses. The apartment house has been sold to private parties. The school houses have been turned over to the towns of Bremerton and Charleston to be paid for on long term arrangements. The houses were all very quickly sold, mostly to their war occupants, as soon as they were put on the market.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA

By W. E. Creed

President Pacific Gas and Electric Company

There is no State in the Union which is so liberally supplied with raw materials as the State of California. It has a base population which is essential to industrial development on a large scale. It has the basic materials to be found in mines and minerals, horticulture, forest products, fisheries and so on. This combination of population and raw materials means enormous industrial development provided one other thing exists, and that one other thing is power. That power cannot come from coal or oil or wood, and fortunately the State has the physical conditions and the physical resources for the development of water power, the best and cheapest source of power in the world.

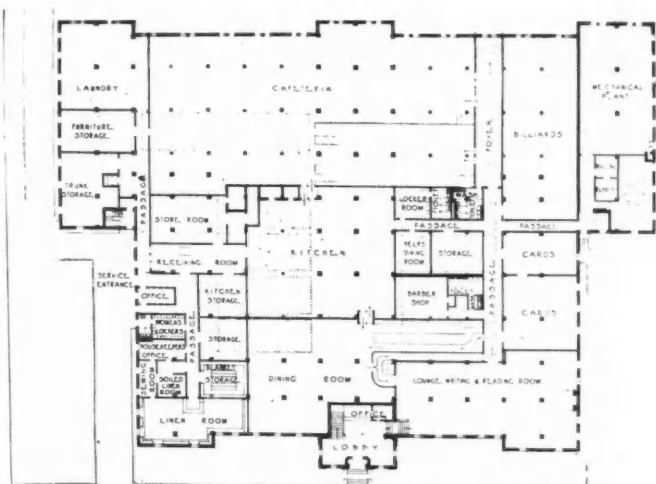
As an index of what the situation in California is, let me point out what happened between 1909 and 1914. The value of manufactured products in the whole United States, exclusive of California, increased 17 per cent. In California during the same period and before war conditions arose, the value of manufactured products increased 34.6 per cent. As to the value added by manufactured, that is, the difference between the value of raw materials and the product manufactured, the ratio of increase for the entire country was 15.8 per cent, and for California 30 per cent. I have endeavored to secure a census of manufactures for the whole state as collected in the last census, but have been only able to secure the report for the city of Los Angeles, which I am led to believe

THE BUILDING REVIEW

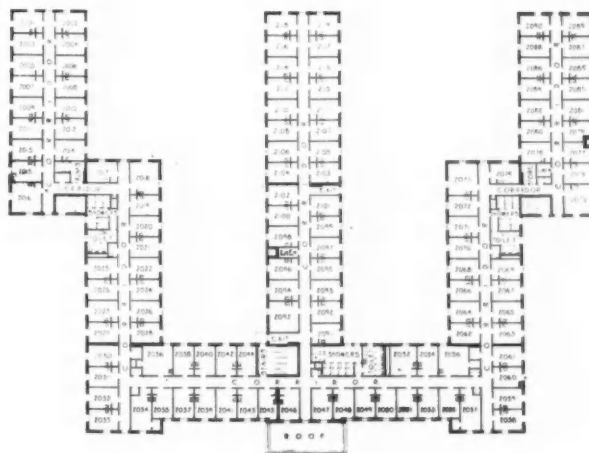


HOTEL BUILDING, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

A. H. ALBERTSON, ARCHITECT



BASEMENT PLAN OF HOTEL



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF HOTEL



HOUSE No. 202, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD



HOUSE No. 200, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD

GENERAL BUILDING NOTES

IMPROVED ELECTRIC HEATERS



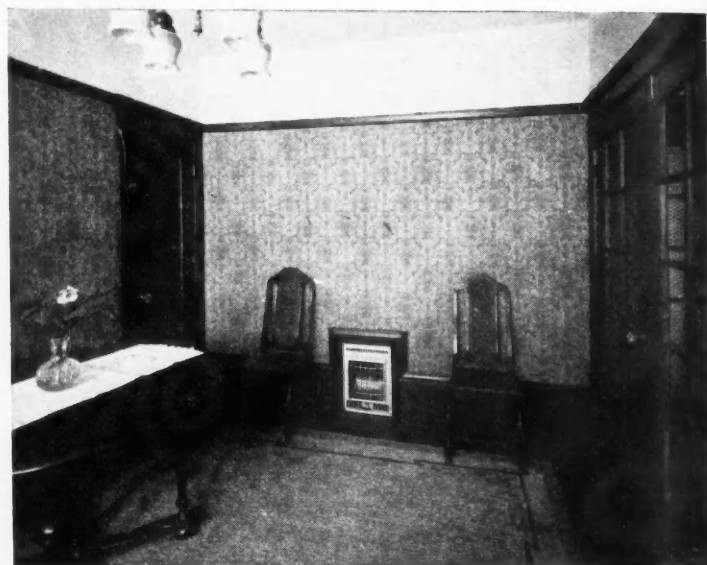
LARGE MAJESTIC HEATER IN APARTMENT LIVING ROOM

Architects can no longer over-look the Majestic Electrical Heating of Homes, Apartment Houses, Hotels—and in fact any type of building,—for this type of heat is now far past the innovation stage and is gaining publicity every day, to an extent that even the newspapers are commenting upon.

We find the Majestic Heat principle, which is that of heat reflection throughout the room, in new apartment houses everywhere, and this is usually a test of acceptability to the profession as well as to the public. Reflected heat can be turned on and the enjoyment comes almost instantly. There is no stoking a furnace with the consequent need of an attendant hours in advance of the need for heat, and it makes it possible to have heat in rooms that are being used without wasting heat in other rooms; and the conveniences and economies both in the use of the heaters and in the

saving in building construction through the elimination of chimneys, etc., is no doubt responsible for our finding this subject of Majestic Heat being mentioned almost wherever architects gather. Little ventilation is needed with this pure-air heat, for no impurities are discharged into the air of the room, however, as the heat rays are not affected by the opening of a window.

In an interview with Mr. H. V. Mooney, who has just purchased the new Merritt-Grand Apartments, Grand Avenue, Oakland,—three and four room apartments of high grade—he explains that each apartment is equipped with 1400 watt Majestic Heaters in the living rooms and vestibules and 900 watt heaters in the dining rooms. They are built in the walls and surrounded by artistic frames, and hundreds of people who have inspected them are so pleased with their appearance and ornamentation to the room that they leave with a desire for the same installation in their homes. The heaters are wired to one meter and the current furnished without charge to the tenants. Recent modifications of the heating rates permit such arrangement, and the cost to the owners is small and far below the cost of steam heat. Mr. Mooney is of



SMALL MAJESTIC HEATER IN APARTMENT DINING ROOM

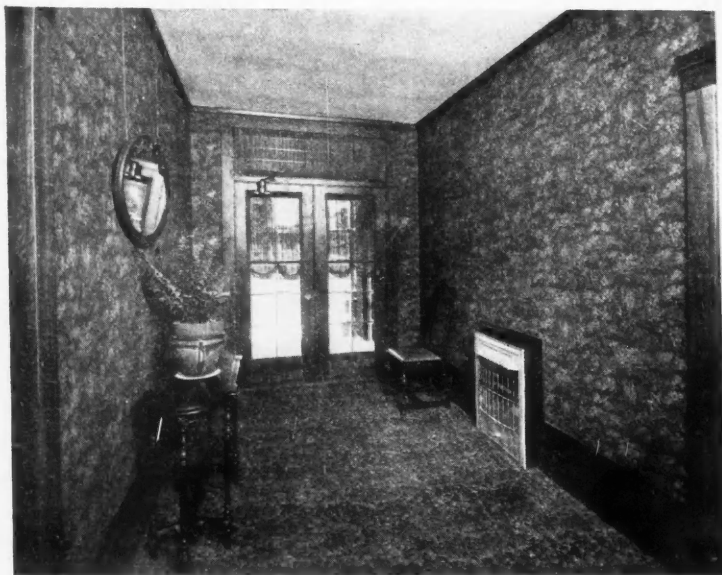
the opinion that once a person has enjoyed electric heat he is never satisfied with any other kind.

Owing to the publicity that has been given this particular building, it has been inspected by a great number of people who contemplate building apartment houses, and it is reported that a number of them have specified the same electrical equipment as that installed in the Merritt-Grand.

Within the past few months this type of heat has been installed, in addition to apartment houses, in the highest type of residences, hotels, schools, churches, lodge halls and summer resorts and in almost every other type of building, and no argument from prejudiced parties should be permitted to stand in the way of an exhaustive consideration of it on new projects of any kind.

Five years from now electrically heated buildings will still be heated in a modern way, while buildings heated other than by electricity will be out of date, and the income from them greatly reduced.

The accompanying photographs show the heaters in the Merritt-Grand Apartment House.



MAJESTIC HEATER IN APARTMENT RECEPTION HALL

THE BUILDING REVIEW

HYDRO ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page 114)

will be fairly indicative of the conditions all over the state. This report shows that in the period from 1914 to 1919, the value of manufactured products in the city of Los Angeles increased 170 per cent, and that the value added by manufacture, which is the increased value due to manufacture, increased in those years 168 per cent.

The State of California is thus seen to be on the road to an enormous industrial development. It has the opportunity, provided power is furnished, to show in the next ten years even greater increases than are shown by the past decade. And that increase will be due, provided we have power, to our increased population and industrial development itself should in turn increase our population. Roughly, I think it is reasonable to say that California is going to need as a whole 100,000 horsepower additional per annum on the assumption that power does not take the place of oil in any respect and that there are no new uses for power. To the extent to which water power takes the place of oil and to the extent there are new uses of power, such as electrification of railways and other developments, the amount of power needed by the state will be considerably in excess of the 100,000 H. P. per annum which I have mentioned. With that need of the state is the need of its agencies for money to anticipate and in due time meet the demands for that power.

Power development is needed in California because of the change in the economic character of the State which has been under way since about 1904. The original State of California had a very small population, that is, the population increased at a comparatively slow rate, and the population was built upon the utilization of its natural resources which could be used without any great industrial structure. The great drawback to any industrial development in California was the lack of cheap fuel. California never has had any good coal supply. It has coal supplies of inferior quality, but not good coal supplies. But the discovery of oil and the development of oil supplies, which reached a substantial development along between 1902 and 1903, brought about a considerable change in the character of the State.

The United States census of manufacturers for 1914 pointed out this very clearly. The census report said that the natural resources of the State give rise to several of its leading industries, such as canning and preserving, petroleum and refining, lumber, beet sugar, and so forth; that while the cost of fuel, most of which had to be brought from outside the State, retarded manufactures, the discovery of an abundance of oil in the State accelerated manufactures. The discovery of oil was one of the great factors contributing to the increase in population in the State during the last fifteen years, so that the present situation is just this: that the oil supply, aided by our water power development, has accelerated the industrial growth of the State and has given a base population from which greater industrial development will come.

But, unfortunately or fortunately, perhaps, the oil industry in bringing about this industrial development assumed burdens beyond its capacity to carry in the future. There are uses for oil for which there are no substitutes, and the extent to which California and the West Coast have used oil to develop power is simply astounding. That burden can no longer rest upon the oil industry unless other necessary activities are to cease.

The question before the State of California today is whether this development can be made. I don't think it is a question of whether it is going to cost 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent, more or less. The matter is too important to justify any quarreling, any haggling or debating on whether the cost is a few cents one way or the other. Can this thing be done? It is perfectly obvious that it ought to be done, and if it can be done California will become one of the greatest empires in the world. If the people are not willing to pay for development now, if they are not willing to support a development program and be liberal toward it, they are not going to get it; and if they do get it in the future they will pay more

for it. The taxable wealth of this state will increase, the prosperity of the whole state will increase, if the people of the state adopt a liberal attitude and put their agencies in the position to get money to meet the competition that they must meet in getting money to carry on the development.

The destiny of California is to win a world championship contest, to build up world championship cities on this coast. We have not only our great back country, but the whole of the Pacific area to deal with and to trade with. It is perfectly clear to me that if we do not meet the situation now we will pay more for development later, and failure now will cost the whole state, agriculturists, merchants and all classes of our people, huge sums of money in lost opportunity.

The controlling factors fixing rates are economic conditions. Rates cannot be arbitrary. The Commission cannot fix rates. In the last analysis, rates are fixed by capital, or put it another way, they are fixed by economic conditions. Prices of labor, prices of material and the prices of money are the most important factors in fixing rates. These rates do not depend upon the whim and caprice of companies or upon the whim or caprice of commissions. They are fixed by certain very definite factors which I sum up by naming them economic factors. There is only one variable factor in the fixing of rates and that is the quantity of efficient management. With a high degree of efficiency lower rates can be fixed than with a low degree of efficiency.

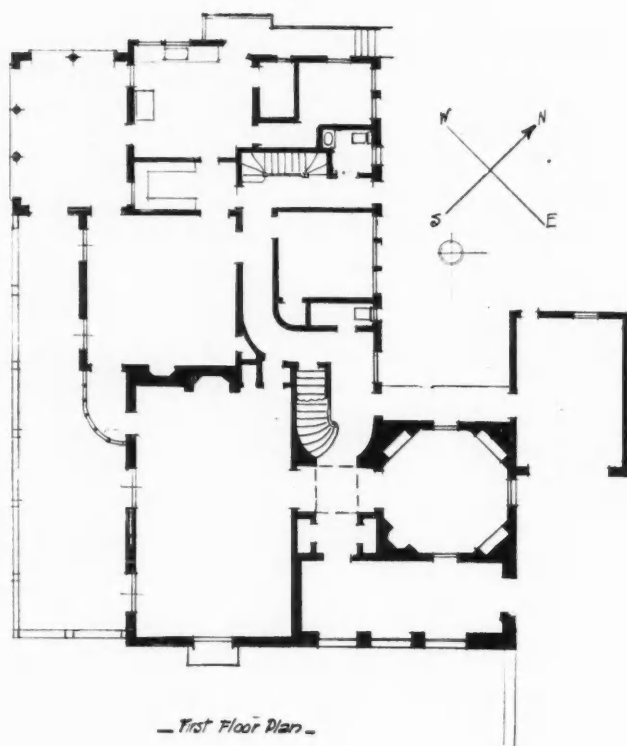
There are just two points that need to be emphasized in considering the program for future development. First, that what the companies must have in order to do this job for the public is the revenue to pay their bills, to inspire the investor, persuade the investor to come into the enterprises. I am not making any plea to increase the rate of interest for any existing bondholder at all. His rate of interest is fixed in the bonds, and the rate is fixed for the preferred stock. I am not making a plea to get more money or any increased profit for these securities. What I am seeking, in order that my associates and I may do the thing we know needs to be done, what I am doing is asking the revenue necessary to get more bondholders and more stockholders and more capital to carry on this work. What we seek is the revenue which will make possible the thing which ought to be done.

And the second thing I want to emphasize is that the people of this state will profit in two ways: In improved quality of service without increased cost, and in adequate quantity of service; provided, we can secure the goodwill and co-operation of the public in the momentous tasks which confront the whole public service industry. I put into that industry not only the power and gas companies, but the transportation companies, as well. Public support, public co-operation, public goodwill, in respect of the public service industry will be the best investment the public can make.

CARDINAL POINTS OF STUCCO DESIGN

- (1) Stucco should not be run down to the ground without a solid impervious base course.
- (2) The proper overhang and drip should be provided for all window sills and other horizontal woodwork, and some stop should be provided at the ends to avoid the concentration of water over end of the sill.
- (3) The design should be chosen permitting a generous overhang of eaves and cornices.
- (4) There should be no horizontal surfaces of stucco on which water can collect. Liberal and intelligent use of flashings should be made wherever water might get behind stucco—such as roof and wall intersections, underjoints of masonry trim, etc.
- (5) Some impervious chimney cap should be provided avoiding unprotected stucco at top of chimney. Chimneys should be surrounded by metal lath before stuccoing. Sheathing should be eliminated and metal lath back-plastered according to the findings of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

EDITORIAL



THE BUILDING CONTROVERSY

It is hard for the public, and for the architectural profession, which stands between the public and the building industry, to understand why the building controversy in the San Francisco Bay region has not been settled. The issue at stake is comparatively small as regards money. As called for by the Board of Arbitration, seven and a half per cent is a very moderate reduction in wages compared to general reductions in cost of most other commodities beside labor. And the unions must be short-sighted indeed if they cannot see that a small reduction in wages will start a vast amount of much-needed building, since the public demands such an indication of good faith and co-operation. By general and continued employment, labor will profit thereby far more than by the limited and spasmodic employment at high wages, which has been the case during late years. Since the policy of unionism has been to get results for the mass, for the average workman, the present attitude would seem inconsistent without an explanation to the contrary, which has not been forthcoming.

And as regards the principle for which the Builders' Exchange contends, namely, that a written agreement must be lived up to, there is no question in the public mind. The man who repudiates his word cannot expect that he will receive either respect or sympathy. If a decision is against him, and he accepts it without complaining and goes to work, he will receive both respect and sympathy. A quitter is backed up by neither God nor man.

No one blames the unions for making every effort to protect and advance their members every effort, that is, which does not disregard the laws, written and unwritten, by which society protects its common interests. Class selfishness, class domination, is just as objectionable to society as a whole, whether it be that of the church, of the farm, of the bank, or the factory. Society as a whole will no longer stand for domination by any one class. But society welcomes and encourages the efforts of any group or individual to add to the common welfare.

Let us hope that the general public attitude, becoming more and more evident, will have its influence in the early settlement of the building controversy.

THE BUILDING REVIEW

ARCHITECTURAL DIRECTORY

For the benefit of readers and advertisers we will publish each month a portion of the revised list of Architects, Designers and Architectural Engineers of the Western States.

(For information concerning copies of the complete list write "The Building Review".)

San Luis Obispo

J. C. Simms, 793 Higuera Street.

San Pedro

G. F. Corterison.
W. P. Durr.

San Rafael

C. W. Kenitzer, 12 Ross Street.
Thomas O'Connor, 524 Fourth Street.

Santa Ana

Arthur C. C. Kearney, Spurgeon Building.
Frederick H. Eley, 130 West Eighteenth Street.
William W. Kays, Trust and Savings Bank Building.
F. W. Opp, 1739 Valencia Street.

Santa Barbara

J. L. Curletti, 1715 Garden Street.
Floyd E. Brewster, 907 Chapula Street.
J. Corbly Poole, Inc., Bothin Building.
Roland L. Sauter, San Marchia Building.
Winsor Soule, 1206 State Street.
Eugene Selferle, 408 San Marcus Building.
Francis W. Wilson, 717½ State Street.
D. V. Denel, 1203 Moro Villa Avenue.
J. F. Murphy, 1206 State Street.

Santa Cruz

Collins & Byrne, Theater Building.
E. L. Van Cleek, Santa Cruz Bank Building.

Santa Rosa

W. Herbert, 414 Bank of Italy Building.

Sierra Madre

John F. Dupre, Sturtevant Trail.

Sisson

G. E. Teets.

Stockton

Glenn Allen, 38 Georges Co. Building.
E. B. Brown, 134 North El Dorado Street.
Davis-Heller-Pearce Co., Belding Building.
Losekann & Cloudsley, 308 Elks Building.
Frank V. Mayo, 207 Yosemite Building.
Ralph P. Morrell, I. O. O. F. Building, 210 E. Main Street.
Franklyn E. Warner, 401 Belding Building.
Wright & Saterlle, Bank of Italy Building.
Chas. H. Young, 903 Commercial and Savings Bank Building.
P. L. Sola, 208 Wilhoits Street.

Susanville

R. D. Taylor.
T. W. Hamilton.

Tulare

J. R. Henderson.

Turlock

Max E. Cook.

Upland

E. T. Greenleaf.

Vallejo

C. E. Perry, Jr., 514 Marin Street.
George Cassidy, 736 Georgia Street.

Visalia

Morve L. Weaver, North Locust Street.
N. E. Michels.

Walnut Creek

J. S. White.

Watsonville

Ralph Wyckoff, Pajaro Valley National Bank Building.

Willows

Otto A. Deichmann, Barceloux Building.

WESTERN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

That the industrialization of the Pacific Coast is approaching much more rapidly than the average Californian realizes, is evidenced through the announcement made by K. E. Van Kuran, District Manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, that this \$85,000,000 concern is preparing to place a series of plants on the Pacific Coast,—this to avoid high freight rates on manufactured products from the east and to take advantage of the rapid industrial growth and coming foreign trade in the Pacific.

The development planned for the coast includes a \$1,000,000 plant already announced for Los Angeles, two similar plants—one in the San Francisco Bay district and one on Puget Sound,—central coast factory, and two specialty manufacturing plants. The locations of the last three units have not as yet been chosen.

In addition, a series of distributing agencies will be set up in principal western centers.

In making this announcement, Mr. Van Kuran said:

"It is now necessary, in view of transcontinental freight rates and growing Pacific trade, that the Westinghouse organization prepare immediately to take care of western business from western plants. At least six units must be added to the sixty-four manufacturing plants now scattered over the country, where we already have 40,000 employees and annual sales of more than \$150,000,000 in the United States.

"I want to point out that not all of this material to be manufactured in our new plants will be used on this coast. In 1914, the United States exported less than \$20,000,000 worth of electrical appliances. Today, America exports almost this amount of electrical appliances each month, the exports totaling more than half a million dollars today.

"There is a great future for continued development of Pacific trade through concentration of industries here. In 1919 America shipped more than 1,600,000 metal filament electric lamps to Mexico; more than 1,100,000 to Australia and New Zealand; more than 250,000 to the Dutch East Indies; 231,000 to India; 31,000 to the Straits Settlements; 55,000 to Hongkong; 6,000 to Siam; and 8,000 to French Oceania.

"We are shipping almost three times as much electrical machinery abroad as Great Britain, and we must keep that trade for America and the Pacific trade must be concentrated in Pacific states.

"Nor is this all. The export of electrical machinery to the Orient means that the Oriental countries will soon be using this machinery to manufacture goods in competition with ourselves, and, in the interest of American industry and American labor, we must build every form of labor saving and producing device possible at the cheapest cost, to take care of our own manufacturers. Oil prices have tripled since 1914, and if we are to maintain our present industrial position, hydro-electric power in the Pacific states must be rushed to development without any hesitation whatsoever.

"It is only through cheap power that we can expect to offset the cheap labor of the Orient, and our oil must be turned over to the operation of the ships which will carry our products abroad.

"I expect to see the electrification of railroads carried on to aid in cutting high transcontinental freight rates. To help in making this possible, our company must spend millions of dollars of new money in the west.

"We feel we are safe in doing this because the west is awake and because the California State Railroad Commission is evidencing a thorough understanding of the needs of the California producer. Oregon and Washington are following California's example, and we certainly must be ready to do our part.

"We realize thoroughly that the Railroad Commission is building up a spirit of co-operation between the consumers and the utility companies, and it is because of this fact that we believe heavy investments on the Pacific Coast to be safe."

THE BUILDING REVIEW

OFFICIAL NEWS OF PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS, A. I. A.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER

Minutes of the 269th Regular Meeting held in Spokane, May 4, 1921, Hotel Davenport, 12:15.

Present: Harold C. Whitehouse, Albert Held, Frederick Westcott, V. S. Stimson, Henry C. Bertelsen, Earl W. Morrison, Noel E. Thompson, G. A. Pehrson, Earnest V. Price, Rudolph Weaver, Geo. H. Keith, A. Hess, C. A. Alden, H. O. Sexsmith.

Mr. Whitehouse introduced Mr. Alden who took the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Secretary read a letter from the Tacoma group inviting the Chapter to hold its June meeting at American Lake near Tacoma.

Mr. Weaver, reporting for the committee on farm buildings, stated that 288 plans of farm homes had been submitted in the Farm Home Competition which is being conducted by his department and the department of Home Economics at Pullman. Among many interesting items, he mentioned that the best by-products of the competition was the inauguration of co-operative work with the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

He stated from their experience in the competition, his committee on Farm Buildings had learned to approach the farm house problem from the kitchen for the reason that the life of the farm house is largely affected by the efficiency of the kitchen arrangements. He found that the correspondence from farmers' wives was very interesting indeed and that much valuable information which his committee was tabulating was received from this source.

Mr. Weaver insisted that the Architect must get the farmers point of view before he can even hope to approach the farm house problem. The Chapter, he found has received a lot of excellent advertising at no cost to itself through the medium of the Farm Bureau Competition.

The Committee expects to pass on to the Small House Service Bureau these plans for its use.

Mr. Sexsmith spoke on the work of the Education Committee in its endeavor to assist in the improving of the architectural courses being given in the Seattle High schools. As a result of this talk Mr. Keith moved, and Mr. Price seconded, that a similar committee on education be appointed within the Spokane group, the chairman to be a member of the Chapter Committee on Education. Carried.

Mr. Price then spoke on the conditions in Spokane relative to the establishment of a branch of the Small House Service Bureau in that city. All of the Spokane men are enthusiastic in regard to the Bureau and believe that the time is now ripe for the establishment of that service in the Spokane district.

Mr. Keith spoke on the feasibility of having the Chapter exhibit shown in Spokane. In this connection he made the suggestion that Oregon and California might be invited to come in on such an exhibition.

Mr. Weaver moved, Mr. Westcott seconded, that the Chapter bulletin be sent to all newspapers of the State. Carried.

Mr. Noel Thompson was appointed Secretary for the Spokane group and assigned as correspondent for the bulletin.

The Spokane meeting was held to meet the President and Secretary of the Chapter on their way through the 54th Convention of the Institute. The meeting was a very live and interesting one and the President and Secretary left them with the impression that they are a loyal and enthusiastic group of members of the Institute.

Minutes of the 270th regular meeting of the Chapter, June 11th, at the Red Shield Inn, Camp Lewis, American Lake.

Twenty Seattle men and seventeen Tacoma men were present.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The President called upon Mr. Albertson to report on the Small House Service Bureau. Mr. Albertson outlined the history of the establishment of the Minnesota Bureau and gave a brief explanation of their method of producing the small house plans which were completed by them under contract with the Southern Pine Association. After some discussion the committee report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Borek, seconded by Mr. Svarz, that the work of establishing the Small House Service Bureau for the Pacific Northwest be conducted by the present committee with power to enlarge its numbers if necessary. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Borek, seconded by Mr. Field, that Mr. Shaw of Tacoma be appointed the Tacoma group correspondent for the Bulletin.

Reporting for the Committee on Special Finances, Mr. Cote, the chairman, read Mr. Albertson's letter withdrawing the suggestion that dues be reduced from \$20 to \$15 as per his original proposal. Mr. Albertson in the same letter suggested further

that out-of-town members be exempt from payment from the proposed \$1 on every \$10,000 of work. Mr. Gove objected to this exemption, and after further suggestions and discussion it was decided to continue the committee work, and Mr. Sexsmith moved, and Mr. Svarz seconded, that Mr. Cote's committee send out a letter ballot asking the membership to express its opinion on one or two propositions which would be stated in the ballot with reference to Mr. Albertson's proposal. Mr. Albertson asked that the ballot include the information that it is the sense of the meeting that the Chapter approves the original proposal of Mr. Albertson. Carried unanimously.

The meeting this year was particularly enjoyable in that the entire group from Seattle made the trip to American Lake in machines and visited two houses designed by Mr. Kutter of Spokane, namely, the Carmen house and the Wm. Jones house. A friendly spirit was manifest throughout and the meeting was voted as one of the most enjoyable of the June meetings the Chapter has held with the Tacoma group.

H. O. SEXSMITH, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday, June 23, 1921, at 12:15 at St. Germain Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. George A. Applegarth. The following were present:

George A. Applegarth, W. B. Faville, William Mooser, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Ernest A. Coxhead, J. Stewart Fairweather.

New Business

Whereas, In this city the initial steps are now being taken for the inauguration of public improvements of great magnitude, and for the necessary legislation to affect the same, the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., on behalf of that organization desire to voice their unqualified approval of the suggested betterment of communication between the bay cities and San Francisco, the extension of streets and roads to afford needed improvement of transportation on the peninsula, the leveling of Rincon Hill for an industrial era, and the adoption of proper zoning laws as correlative to the foregoing and other projects.

Therefore be it Resolved, That this Chapter as an expression of its approval offers its fullest assistance and co-operation toward the consummation of these public improvements to the end that before any project is finally launched the fullest consideration can be given to the esthetic requirements of design and environment so that the artistic reputation established for the city of San Francisco by the Panama-Pacific Exposition shall be properly safeguarded.

Whereas, The Memorial Building to be erected on Van Ness Avenue, adjacent to the Civic Center, will probably be monumental in character. It will express the sentiment of the people for the memory of the "Heroic Dead" and will form an additional unit to the group already erected on the Center.

And Whereas, The funds for the erection of the edifice are largely raised by popular subscription. Therefore there should be an endeavor to receive and carefully consider as many thoughts and suggestive plans for the solution of this problem as possible.

And Whereas, The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is deeply interested in this problem, which is so intimately connected with the activities of the Chapter's membership.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter express to the Trustees, or committee, of the Memorial Association the Chapter's interest in the proper solution of this problem, and again extend the good office of the organization. They beg to express to the Committee the hope that the full significance of the problem is being considered by them, not only in the solution for the immediate building or buildings contemplated to be now erected, but in its larger aspect, the relation of the group to the future development of the Civic Center, and the future growth of the city. The Chapter's Board being ignorant of the activities of the Memorial Committee, they respectfully beg to inquire what action, if any, the committee has taken to secure the thorough analysis of the problem before the study of the building under discussion is materially advanced. If no action has been taken by the committee, may our Board be advised what program the committee has in view in securing the fulfillment of the present opportunities?

Adjournment.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. STEWART FAIRWEATHER,
Secretary.

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